

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.

THE BROKEN COMMISSION.



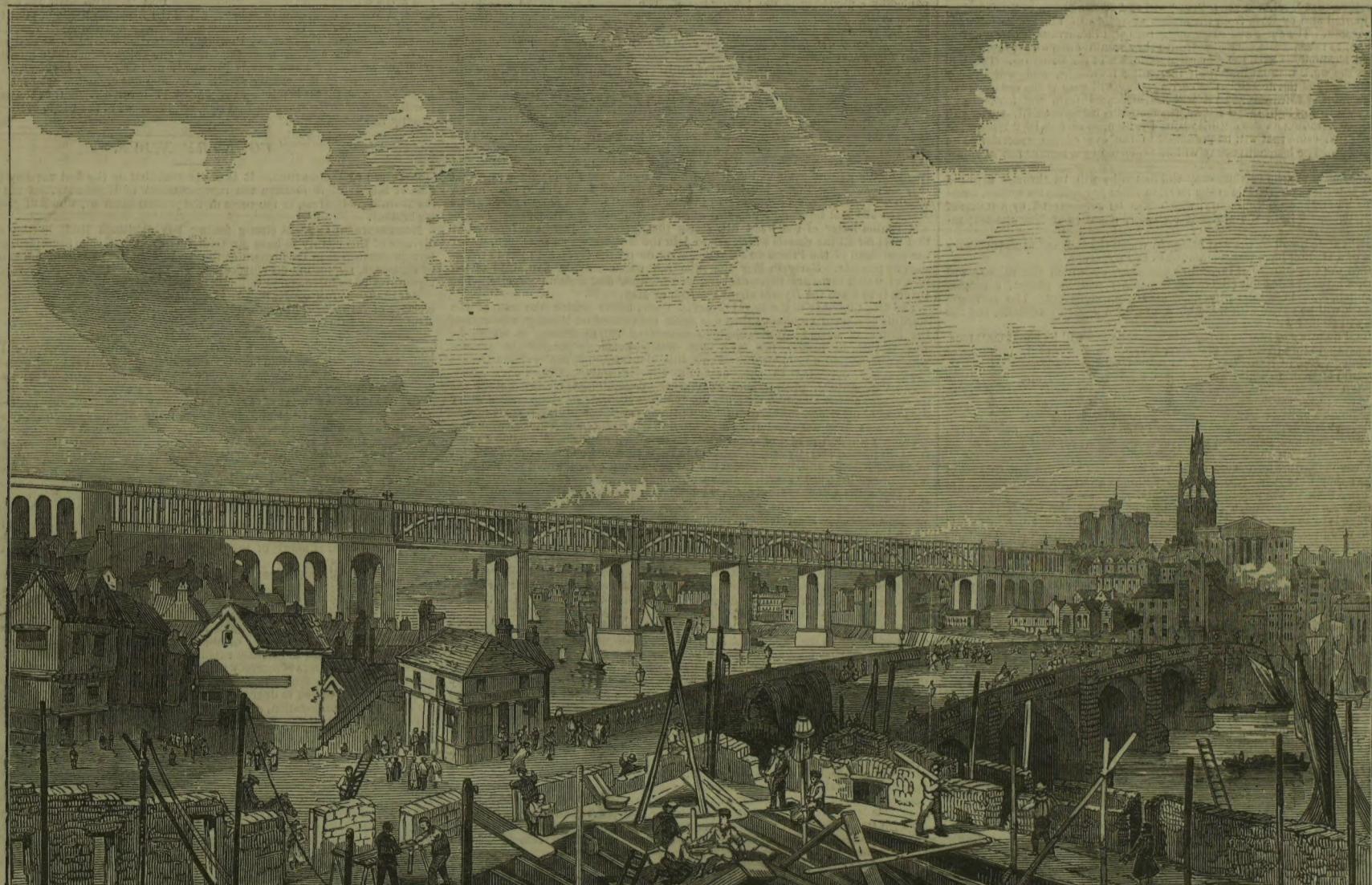
HE power that makes can unmake, and the Parliament-created sovereignty of the Poor-Law Commissioners may now be considered virtually abrogated. No matter in what altered shape their power seems to survive, it has received a blow from which it will never recover; and, with it, the principle of centralization, never popular, has, after the most extensive trial it ever received, been visited with something like condemnation. Whether the personal conduct of the Commissioners has brought this about, or whether it was the tendency of the law itself to break down, is not yet settled. Many persons believe that, better administered, the system would have answered; others contend that had a Howard himself been entrusted with such powers, he could not but have used them harshly, from mere ignorance of men and things in different localities. Our own belief is that the Poor-Law Commissioners were guilty of singular mismanagement in most of their proceedings, as if they were destitute of all knowledge of the world. They had a most unfortunate facility of offending those they were appointed to direct; they got their official deputies into difficulties, and then abandoned them without scruple; in many cases of local management, they first defied public opinion, then tried to stifle it, and at last succumbed, as if frightened at the storm they raised—doing that finally by apparent compulsion which they should have done at first by free-will.

It might be thought that the management of the pauperism of a country could never be an office that would awaken pride. The regulating a Dietary, numbering the quarts of gruel and ounces of bread of a pauper's subsistence, with all the sordid details of workhouse life, appears in itself rather a humiliating function—the dirty

work of the lowest department of a State. Yet, there was not a Government office that exhibited more superciliousness and disregard of the feelings of those who had to apply to it, as the records of many a Board of Guardians could prove. The dignity of Commissioners disguised the undignified nature of the business, and concealed, also, the fact that the great mass of the public had no belief in their utility, but thought, on the contrary, that three highly-paid officers, to act as dampers on the superfluous liberality of parish overseers, were not very necessary. The tendency of parishes is not to err on the side of liberality in expenditure; and, the pinching, and starving, and getting rid of the poor, by the relief officers under both systems, old and new, required no encouragement from a Central Board. But there were such things as abuses—peculation, and misuse of funds, and so forth, which the Commissioners were to put an end to: if people paid the slightest attention to the management of their own affairs, such abuses would be impossible; and in those parishes that are well-managed and independent, we believe those abuses are as carefully checked as in any under the Commission. At all events, no parish under a "local act" has afforded such revelations as the Union-house at Andover. The Commission was, in fact, an elaborate and expensive machinery for doing that which the people preferred doing for themselves: there was from the beginning a conviction in the public mind that the Board was unnecessary. The questions submitted to them were rarely beyond the reach of the local intellect, and might as well have been left to the Guardians themselves: nay, in nine cases out of ten it would have been much better, for they knew all the circumstances of the case, and the Commissioners could not. This was the feeling in the rural districts, and a very natural one. If there is anything that Englishmen hate more thoroughly than another, it is the multiplication of forms for doing what may as well be done at once and directly. It is edifying to see how an Englishman frets and growls himself into a fever over the endless formalities of German and Prussian official business when he comes in contact with it. He consigns all their *schreiberei* and

printed documents and forms to summary perdition, feeling always prompted to knock the nail on the head at a blow. Yet the mania for officially regulating ordinary and common things, when once indulged in, may be carried to an incredible excess. The directions and rules for a railway traveller in Germany are equal to a long Act of Parliament; and the Government cannot conceive that nine-tenths of what they provide for so carefully might be safely left to the common sense of the passengers themselves. Once give over a matter to official regulation, and the tendency is to overdo it. Something of this kind has happened with the Poor-Law Commission: whether the dietary of a workhouse should contain an ounce more or an ounce less of meat, and whether the dinner on such a day should be of pudding or soup, were matters that might be left to the Guardians, without requiring to be settled by a Board in London, through whole quires of official correspondence. So of other things: the impression produced of the Commission in half it did was that it was not necessary. This would have been felt had it conducted itself faultlessly; but it added to this impression the positive faults of being harsh, not a little imperative, and sometimes discourteous.

It was not till a late period that suspicions began to be entertained of its administrative capacity; it was not till the Committee of Inquiry sat on the proceedings connected with the Andover Union, that those suspicions were confirmed. And it was with no little surprise the revelations of that inquiry were received. It was hardly considered possible that such a forgetfulness of the law could have occurred in the very centre of its power, and among those who were its interpreters. Those who were daily consulted on points springing out of the Act, were habitually disregarding the authority that created them. As a contemporary observes:—"When the complex nature of the old Poor Law abuses, which had so long baffled the attempts of Parliament to correct them, suggested the propriety of creating for the purpose a powerful central agency, it was natural and legitimate to argue that such an agency might be safely employed in a



THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, BUILDING AT NEWCASTLE.—FROM A PICTURE BY MR. CARMICHAEL.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

country where the character of public men stands so high, and where the controlling power of public opinion is so great as it is in England. It was fair to expect that the conduct of Commissioners invested with high powers would be distinguished by the same punctilious observance of the Law, the same exactness in the details of business, the same tone of humanity and courtesy, and the same respect for the rights of others, to which we are accustomed in Judges and Ministers of State." All these fair expectations, however, have been deceived, and by the reluctant testimony of a friend of the system; there have been instead, "habitual violations of the express provisions of an Act of Parliament, harshness and insolence of tone towards the public, and unrelenting severity in crushing individuals personally obnoxious," "results which might be supposed as little to be apprehended in the present age as bribery in the Court of Queen's Bench, or high treason in the Home-Office."

The remodelling the Commission is a virtual condemnation of it; but the system that has been created appears to render some central control necessary; the principle of that central authority is, however, weakened. And, in truth, the management of the pauperism of the country, varying as that destitution does, in its causes and effects, in almost every district, does not seem capable of being brought under one uniform system. The enforcing one code of regulations on all, must create hardship in those places for which they are unsuited; if it is said that the central power will be guided in its decision by the opinion of those conversant with the locality, what is this but acknowledging the unfitness of the central power, and its dependence on the local interests? And if it is, at last, the local opinion that decides, why not give it the direct management, instead of forcing it to reach its own sphere of action by passing through a distant, and not well instructed Board? England has really many centres; the north and the south are almost as distinct in character as two nations, and, from natural circumstances, will remain so. And if there is any matter of Government in which centralization is less necessary than another, it is certainly the administration of the Poor Law. When the law of settlement is simplified, it will be still less necessary than now; an innate conviction of this is at the bottom of the failure of the Poor Law Commission.

THE HIGH LEVEL BRIDGE, NOW IN PROGRESS AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(From a Picture by Mr. Carmichael.)

The prefixed Engraving represents an intended structure, which promises to surpass the numerous extraordinary works already called up by the railway genius. This gigantic undertaking is the project of Mr. Hudson, for the Newcastle and Berwick Railway Company; and the name of Robert Stephenson as engineer, conveys assurance that the work is in able hands. Mr. T. E. Harrison is assistant engineer. The contract for mason work, which was let for £192,500—viz., £97,000 for the bridge, £6,000 for the viaduct in Newcastle, and £9500 for the viaduct in Gateshead—has been undertaken by Messrs. Rush and Lawton and Messrs. Wilson and Gibson. Messrs. Hawks and Crawshay are the contractors for the iron work.

We quote the accompanying details of the designs from the *Sunderland and Durham County Herald*, March 19, 1847:—

"The bridge will extend from the Castle Garth on the north to the high ground on the south side of the river. The approach on the south side will commence on the York and Newcastle Railway.

"There will be two roadways; one on a level with the Castle Garth, for carriages and foot-passengers; and the other, at an elevation of 22 feet above it, with three lines of railway for locomotives. The carriage road will be 1380 feet in length on a straight line, and the locomotive way will be immediately above, with the exception of a space at each end; the locomotive line diverging at a point about 270 feet from each end; to the west, on the north side, to run into a general station to be built at the Forth, a piece of open ground on the western side of the town; and to the east, on the south side, to form a junction with the main line southward. These diverging portions of the locomotive-way will be supported on a handsome colonnade, each consisting of twenty metal pillars, which will give to the entire structure a magnificent finish.

"The bridge itself will consist of six river arches, with four land arches on each side—the former 124ft. 10in., and the latter 36ft. 3in., span; the land arches diminishing in altitude from the foundation upwards, corresponding with the steep bank of the river basin. These arches will be supported on piers of solid masonry, and will be constructed of cast-iron. The piers will be 48ft. by 16ft. 6in. in thickness, and in extreme height 131ft. from the foundation, having an opening in the centre through each. These piers will be built on piles piercing the bed of the river, about 50ft. on the north side, and 20ft. on the south side.

"The roadway for carriages and foot passengers will be 85ft. above the level of high-water mark, suspended by rods of cast-iron arches, springing from the piers to the carriage-road level, and the railroad will rest on the crown of these arches, being supported also by stays from the arches at points of the spaces between each suspension. The stays and suspending rods will be surrounded by a covering of metal, to take off the wiry appearance they would otherwise present, and make them harmonious with the general appearance of the structure. This will strengthen the work without materially increasing its weight, and will greatly add to the beauty of the design. The carriage-way will occupy the centre of the lower bridge, being 20ft. wide, and it will be separated from the footpaths on each side by a row of light metal pillars, the footpaths being each 6ft. wide, with handsome balustrading on the outside about 4ft. high, so as not to intercept the magnificent panorama that will be presented to the eye of the spectator as he passes along it. The locomotive-way will be protected by a similar row of balustrading.

"The approaches to the carriage-way and footpaths will be through a grand triumphal entrance on each side of the river, in three proportionate arches, forming a splendid mass of solid masonry, which will be surmounted by a statue of George Stephenson, Esq., the eminent engineer, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

"This, it is stated, will be the first bridge in which the suspension and ordinary principles of a viaduct have been combined in one structure.

"Between the two courses of three-inch planking, on which the railway will be formed, a layer of thick felt (Borddale's patent) will be placed, saturated with tar, pitch, &c., to render the floor perfectly water-tight. The carriage-road beneath will be paved with wood blocks, or by a layer of asphalt, and the footpaths will be laid with planking.

"The total quantity of iron entering into the structure will be about 6000 tons.

"The cost, including ironwork, masonry, &c., but exclusive of the purchase of lands, buildings, &c., in Newcastle and Gateshead, will exceed £300,000.

The general station, to which allusion has been made, will amalgamate the termini of all the great lines of railway traversing the district, North, South, East, and West; and it is calculated that at least 160 trains will arrive and depart daily. Some idea of its proportions may be gathered from the fact, that it will occupy eleven acres of ground, and will afford about 2500 running feet of platform for the arrival and departure of passengers, the superficial extent of the platform being about an acre!

In October, 1845, workmen were employed in boring for the foundations of the Bridge; they were carried down to the rock, and an excellent foundation has been obtained both for the piers and abutments.

The first stone of the intended elevated line of railway, by which the High Level Bridge is to be connected with the proposed station at the Forth, was laid on Tuesday, January 12th, 1847, near the end of the Postern which adjoins Westgate-street, close to the building formerly occupied by the Bank of England. On the following Thursday, the Bridge works were laid out, and the masonry proceeded with.

Various projects for connecting the higher parts of Newcastle and Gateshead, have appeared since the year 1834; but Mr. Hudson's design comprises a two-fold object—the construction of such a Bridge as may accommodate Newcastle and Gateshead, whilst it answers, at the same time, for the purposes of the Newcastle and Darlington Railway then formed, and the Newcastle and Berwick Railway then projected.

Negotiations were proceeded with relative to this matter; long discussions took place in the Town Councils of Newcastle and Gateshead; and, as it was of the utmost importance to Mr. Hudson and the Newcastle and Darlington Company, of which he was Chairman, to obtain the assent of the inhabitants of Newcastle and their representatives to the Newcastle and Berwick scheme, which was then opposed by Lord Howick (now Earl Grey) and the Northumberland Company, who had a rival line, the "Railway King" pledged himself to introduce a compulsory clause in his bill for the erection of a High Level Bridge, and on this pledge he received the hearty support of the town, and was thereby enabled to defeat the project of his noble opponent.

The following is the clause referred to, as passed by Parliament:

And it is enacted, that the Company hereby incorporated shall commence the works of the said bridge, by this Act authorised to be made, within nine months after the passing of this Act, and shall commence and proceed with such works, the right of the Company to demand tolls for the use of the railroads so authorized to be made, or for the services, shall cease; and in case the said bridge and roadway shall not be completed and opened for the passage, not only of the said railway, but also of passengers, horses, cattle, and carriages, within four years after the passing of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Gateshead, in case they shall see fit, to complete the said bridge, and to recover from time to time against the said Company, in a summary way, as penalties are recoverable under the provisions of the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, all and every such sum and sums of money as they shall expend in the completion of the said bridge.

The Royal assent was given to the Act on the 31st of July, 1845. The four years, therefore, will expire on the 31st of July, 1849.

The capital picture from which the accompanying Engraving was copied, has recently been painted for Mr. Hudson: the size of the painting is 5 feet 4 inches by 3 feet 4 inches. It is a repetition, varied, however, in effect and in the ar-

rangement of the foreground, of a picture painted by the same artist for Mr. R. Stephenson, the Engineer. Mr. Carmichael, the painter, has recently settled in London, after having acquired in the North of England a great reputation for the truth and artistic excellence of his works, especially marine subjects.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

The very essence of all things in France is vicissitude. Already are the arrangements as regards the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James's undergoing doubt, and at all events procrastination. Count de St. Aulaire will not return at least for a month; then he must, of course, take a formal and becoming adieu of Queen Victoria and all his friends in England. Your session of Parliament being this year destined to be very short, the Duke de Broglie will scarce have time to arrive before the end of the political season; which, unless any great unforeseen event occurs in Europe, will not return again until January, 1848.

When the Duke de Broglie resides at your Court, the English ladies will not require to visit Paris to inspect the feminine fashions of the day. The Countess d'Haupenville, his beautiful daughter, is the most elegant woman in Paris, with a touch of the blue stocking carved off the *parfum du haut monde*, and her costume reflects in the most refined manner the chameleon changes of that Proteus fashion. She will do the honour of the Duke's house, whilst her husband attends to his duties Parliamentary and literary; for he is an amateur writer in the political part of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. He is at present a Member of the Chamber of Deputies; but, being very deaf, he is desirous to do something *marquant*, which may justify his translation and apotheosis in the Chamber of Peers, where the senators may be said rather to write than to talk at each other. M. d'Haupenville belongs to a party which has lately arisen in the Chamber of Deputies, in imitation of one that exists in your House of Commons—"Young France" after the exemplar of "Young England." It consists of twenty-five members, sometimes by sudden accession amounting to fifty—and led by that very cumulative functionary St. Marc Girardin, Metaphysician, Journalist, Professor of the University, &c. &c. They may justly boast of being as Utopian and unpractical as the corresponding party in England, and give great hopes of affording here at least as much amusement to those who go about, not seeking, like the lion, whom they may devour, but, like the monkeys, whom they may laugh at. Except Sunday's horse-race in the Champ de Mars, an amusement as little adapted to the genius of the people as it is to the day on which it is held, Paris may be deemed more sombre than it has been for years. The foreigners who rejoice the hearts of our bourgeois, are all fitting away, or only pass strong on the wing, without giving impulse of novelty to the *haut monde*, or leaving feathers behind for the shopkeepers. Two visitors, we have, it is true—the one is Prince Frederic of Denmark; but things are too "rotten" in that state to allow his Royal Highness to show with any *éclat*, or attract any obsequiousness. The other immediate visitor is Bou Maza—the right-hand man of Abd-el-Kader, just taken prisoner in Algeria. Thanks to certain gifts of jugglery and legerdemain, joined to volatility, volatility and agility of all kinds extraordinary, he has raced to death in his pursuit, under the burning sun of his desert country, thousands of French soldiers. When our officers overtook him at last, they thought they had caught a Royal tiger; now they have him, they find he is only a cat.

FRANCE.

Nothing of particular moment has occurred in Paris during the week. The Ministry received a slight check in the Chamber on Monday. They desired to avoid discussion on the subject of slavery in the French colonies; but such fearful disclosures in regard to the system were made by M. de Lasteyrie and M. Ledru Roilhan, that, in spite of the opposition of the Minister of the Colonies, the petitions on the subject were referred to the President of the Council, the Minister of the Colonies, and the Minister of Justice, a proceeding which is almost equivalent to acceding to the request of the petitioners. The debate commenced last Saturday. Petitions in favour of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, without compensation to the slave proprietors, bearing 11,000 signatures, were presented to the Chamber. The ground on which this measure, or some modification of it, was urged upon the Legislature, was mainly the fact that the law of 1845, to provide measures for the gradual abolition of slavery, with the concurrence and co-operation of the colonial proprietors themselves, had been utterly ineffective, and rendered dormant through the bad faith of the slave owners and their obstinate resistance in carrying its provisions into effect. The Committee on the Petitions had agreed that they should be referred to the President of the Council, and the Minister of the Colonies, and the question was before the Chamber whether that recommendation of the Committee should be carried into effect. The Minister of the Colonies opposed the recommendation of the committee.

The provincial French papers speak of an advance in the price of corn in some of the country towns, but in the markets about Paris, the price was decidedly lower. The *Débats* returns once more to its panic question, insisting that no matter how good the harvest may turn out, the necessities of life will, in all probability, be dear during the next year.

The Duke de Broglie, the new French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, is to leave Paris in a few days for London. The Count de Jarnac does not continue in the office of first secretary. The Prince de Broglie (the Duke's eldest son), who is at present Secretary to the French Embassy at Rome, is appointed to the same post in London. It is said that the Count de Jarnac will be appointed Minister at Munich, in the place of M. de Bourgoing, who is to retire from the public service.

On the 22d ult. Mr. O'Connell left Lyons for Valence, in a steamboat, accompanied by a physician of the former town. The learned gentleman was to sojourn in the south of France until he recovered strength enough to resume his journey to Rome.

The *Journal des Débats* of Sunday contains an important telegraphic dispatch from Algiers, according to which the great mountain range of Kabylie or Jura Jura had made submission, and become subject and tributary to France. According to the terms of the treaty the mountaineers engage to bring tribute twice a year to Algiers. No enemy of France will be received in the mountains. All Europeans shall be allowed to travel without being molested, the roads being kept free and secure. On the other hand, the Governor General engages that so long as these conditions are observed no French troops shall be marched into the country. This vast country forms a triangle, of which the base extends from Dellys to Bougie, upon the Mediterranean, the top being the Setif, Bougie, and Gigell; the natural ports of the Setif are now freed from the blockade in which they were held for fifteen years. The Jurjura is said to be rich in iron mines, which will henceforth be opened to French engineers. The *Débats* gives great credit to Marshal Bugeaud for having effected so important a treaty.

A Toulon letter of the 22nd ult. states that orders had just been received at that port for all the vessels which are to join the Mediterranean squadron, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, and now of the Hyères, to put to sea as soon as possible. Early in May the squadron will consist of five ships of the line, of which three are three-deckers, two frigates, and a steam corvette. The Prince is to leave the Hyères about the 10th of May.

The first Chamber of the Royal Court of Paris, before which the case of the Marquis of Hertford against Suisse was again introduced on Monday, condemned the latter to refund to the Marquis a sum of 77,710 francs, of which he was unable to justify the gift, but which evidently formed the complement, with the 44,250 francs already adjudicated, of the 121,960 francs in coupons deposited in the desk of the Marquis. The Court considered that serious, precise, and convincing presumptions resulted from the importance of the alleged gift; from the facility with which Suisse entered every day, and at all hours, the apartment in which the desk containing those coupons was placed; from the affectation of Suisse declaring that he was labouring under pecuniary difficulties at a moment when he possessed upwards of 120,000 francs; from his having secretly sent to bankers in Paris detached coupons to the amount of 44,250 francs; and, finally, from the 121,960 francs, or amount of the coupons, having been kept in the same drawer with the debentures on the State.

"There was a double family *fête* celebrated on Monday at the Tuilleries," says the *Constitutionnel*. "The Queen, being born on the 26th of April, 1782, entered her 66th year, and the Duchess d'Aumale, born on the 26th of April, 1822, her 26th year. On Tuesday, Queen Marie Christina, Duchess of Rianzares and Montmerlot, entered her 42d year, having been born on the 27th of April, 1806."

The Paris journals of Wednesday are all, more or less, engaged in criticising and commenting upon a discussion that took place in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, respecting the secret funds. The Ministerial project for granting them was passed by an immense majority, there being 220 for, and 56 against it.

SPAIN.

Our latest letters from Madrid state that General Narvaez has made a formal communication to the Senate that he should be compelled to absent himself from its sittings, having been appointed Ambassador to the Court of the Tuilleries.

A bill has been presented by the Government to empower it to call on any senator to perform any civil or military service; and that in the event of any senator refusing, he should be liable to be prosecuted for such disobedience. The bill was referred to a Committee to report on it.

The *Espanol* states that it was at the express desire of the King that General Serrano had been recalled to Madrid.

The Madrid papers say that the Queen and her husband had become formally reconciled, and had on the 19th ult. promenaded in public. A rumour of further Ministerial changes had gained strength, and the probability of Senor Olazaga being called upon to form a Ministry was among the conjectures of the day. Salamanca's projects are not much approved of by the Committee of Finance.

Private letters from Madrid state confidently that orders had been given to the Spanish troops on the frontier to enter Portugal. Some battalions of infantry, two companies of engineers, and a battery of artillery, marched from Madrid on the 19th ult., taking the road to Portugal.

A courier had been despatched to Lisbon, carrying the official announcement of the intervention of the Government of Spain in the affairs of Portugal.

Accounts from Badajoz of the 17th ult., announce that the Spanish army on the frontiers of Portugal, consisting of between 6000 and 7000 men, were every moment expecting orders to march to the assistance of the Queen of Portugal. The insurgents, it was said, were determined to insist on the abdication of the Queen, and on the establishment of a Regency to govern in the name of her son.

On the 20th ult. his Majesty received all the members of the Cabinet, for the first time during the previous fortnight. General Serrano had returned to Madrid. It was believed that General Santiago Mendez Vigo would be appointed Captain-General of Galicia. General Loygorri, Count of Vista Hermosa, was to have obtained the command of the corps of observation on the frontiers of Portugal; and General Manuel Concha, having returned to Madrid, was to be con-

tinned at the head of that army. It was again reported that the Cortes would be adjourned or dissolved.

PORTUGAL.

We have received accounts from Lisbon, of the 20th ult., which, however, are of a contradictory character. According to some of the letters, the Queen had determined to agree to a change of Ministry, as the Ministry decided to reject the terms of negotiation offered by Sir H. Seymour. Some English sailors had been landed to protect the Queen.

No action of importance had taken place, but the whole of the Queen's troops on the south of the Tagus, with the exception of 600 men, who, with General Schwalback, have shut themselves up in the fortress of Elvas, have recrossed to the north, and fairly abandoned all Alentejo and Algarve to the Patuleia. The force of Count de Mello (the insurgent General) was joined on the 17th ult. by Viscount Sa da Bandeira, with 1500 men, and the two together mustered up wards of 5000 well drilled and well armed volunteers, with nine field pieces and about 300 cavalry. The main body of the insurgents was at St. Ubes, with an advanced post on the hill of Palmella, which commands all the surrounding country, and the old castle of which they have victualled, and put in a formidable state of defence. The Patuleia have other forces at Evora, Portalegre, Narvao, Faro, and Lagos, and, in fact, are masters of the whole country beyond the Tagus.

An insurrection had again broken out among the peasantry in the district of Cintra, and from thence all the way to Torres Vedras.

The *Journal des Débats* contains the following version of the state of affairs, but it is believed in well-informed quarters that there are some inaccuracies in the account. The *Débats* anticipates the probable termination of the civil war, through the co-operation of England, France, and Spain, according to the terms of the Quadruple Alliance, as invoked by the Queen of Portugal. The Queen, it says, offers a complete amnesty, the re-establishment of the Charter, the convocation of the Cortes, with a mixed Ministry composed of the moderate men of both parties. A portion of the crews of two British ships, of a French brig, and Spanish corvette, had been disembarked in order to protect the Queen as well as the capital. Upon the 12th, the left bank of the Tagus had been invaded by Count Mello, who had entered Istubal and seized on Palmella, from which he had driven General Abreu, who had taken shelter in the fortress of Almala, within half a league of Lisbon, on the right bank. The *Canopus* was moored



SERENADE DES TAMBOURS, ON THE 1ST OF MAY, AT PARIS.

THE SERENADE DES TAMBOURS.

OUR Illustration represents one of the annual celebrations of the Fête du Roi (May 1), at Paris. The *locale* is the Courtyard of the Tuileries, within the iron railings which separate it from the Place du Carrousel. The Serenade takes place in the morning, beneath the windows of the central pavilion of the Palace; the assemblage of drummers is usually very great; and the effect of their music, played with wonderful precision, under the direction of the Tambour-Major, is electrifying; and notifies to the capital the commencement of the celebrations of the King's Natal Day.

PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK.

HER Majesty has just been graciously pleased to apportion Pembroke Lodge, Richmond New Park, to Lord John Russell; and his Lordship will speedily take up his residence there.

"The Lodge" is a neat stone edifice; and its history is thus pleasantly told in one of Horace Walpole's letters to his friend, Sir Horace Mann:—

"Queen Anne had bestowed the rangership of Richmond New Park on her relations, the Hydes, for three lives, one of which was expired. King George, fond of shooting, bought out the term of the last Earl of Clarendon, and of his son, Lord Cornbury; and frequently shot there, having appointed my eldest

brother, Lord Walpole, ranger nominally, but my father in reality, who wished to hunt there once or twice a week. The park had run to great decay under the Hydes, nor was there any mansion better than the common lodges of the keepers. The King ordered a stone lodge, designed by Henry Earl of Pembroke, to be erected for himself; but merely as a banqueting house, with a large eating-room, kitchen, and necessary offices, where he might dine after his sport. Sir Robert began another, of brick, for himself and the under-ranger, which, by degrees, he much enlarged, usually retiring thither from business, or rather, as he said himself, 'to do more business than he could in town, on Saturdays and Sundays.' On that edifice, on the thatched house, and other improvements, he laid out fourteen thousand pounds of his own money. In the meantime, he hired a small house for himself, on the hill without the park; and in that small tenement the King did him the honour of dining with him more than once after shooting. His Majesty, fond of private jollity, was pleased with punch after dinner, and indulged in it freely. The Duchess, alarmed at the advantage the Minister might make of the openness of the King's heart in these convivial unguarded hours, and at a crisis when she was conscious Sir Robert was apprised of her insidious machinations in favour of Bolingbroke, enjoined the few Germans who accompanied the King at those dinners to prevent his Majesty from drinking too freely. Her spies obeyed too punctually, and without any address. The King was offended, and silenced the tools by the coarsest epithets in the German language. He even, before his departure, ordered Sir Robert to have the stone lodge finished against his return—no symptom of a falling Minister, as has since been supposed Sir Robert then was, and that Lord Bolingbroke was to have replaced him, had the King lived to come back."

Horace Walpole forgets to tell us that it was during the rangership of Sir Ro-

bert that the permission, or rather right, to a free passage through the park was first contested, and the ladder-gates taken away from the entrances. The result of this rash and inconsiderate proceeding was an action at law against the Princess Amelia, which, after many delays, was tried at Kingston Assizes, before that upright judge, Sir Michael Foster.

The result of this suit is well known: ladder-gates were ordered to be put up at some of the entrances, which was done.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES &c.

OXFORD.

April 24.

The following gentlemen of this University have been preferred, viz.:—The Rev. Francis Dyson, M.A., formerly Fellow of Merton College, Rector of North and South Tidworth, near Andover, has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury to the Honorary Canonry of Hurstbourne and Burbage, in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Hurlock; the Rev. Charles G. Davies, M.A. of St. Mary Hall, Vicar of Tewkesbury, in the Vicarage of Walton Cardiff, Gloucestershire (patrons, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls College), value £53, population 69; the Rev. E. W. Pears, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, has been appointed Chaplain to the labourers on the railway at Repton and Radipole, Dorset.

CAMBRIDGE.

April 24.

At the 1st Congregation, Robert Montgomery, M.A., and Edward Hussey Adamson, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, were admitted *ad eundem*.

CAIUS COLLEGE.—Alfred George Day, B.A., and John Hopwood Boardman, B.A., have been elected Fellows on the Perse foundations.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.—The vacant Bishopric of Sodor and Man will be conferred on the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, Vicar of Battersea, and brother to the Earl of Auckland.

THE REV. HUGH MCNEILE.—The University of Dublin has just conferred the degrees of B.D. and D.D. on the Rev. Hugh McNeile, Canon of Chester and Incumbent of St. Jude's, Liverpool. It is said that this honour is meant more especially to mark the approbation of the University of Mr. McNeile's last work "The Church of Christ and the Churches of Christ."

SCOTLAND.

SPINNING MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE AT GLASGOW.—Last week, a fire broke out in the spinning and weaving works of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., at Mile-end, Glasgow. The building consisted of five flats with attics, and the fire originated in the fourth flat of one of their mills, occupied as a card and picking room. Every effort was made by the workers to extinguish the flames, but the smoke became so dense and overpowering that their efforts proved quite ineffectual. The damage is estimated at £20,000, of which only a portion is insured. Three hundred individuals will be thrown out of employment by this disaster. There was also a fire in Washington-street, Glasgow. The total amount of property destroyed at the two fires, in Burns-side Mill, Mile-end, and Washington-street, is estimated at £32,000.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN SCOTLAND.—The foreman of the section now forming near Abernethy of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, was a few days ago brought up before a justice of the peace in Perth, charged with a breach of the decorous observance of the Sabbath. The party was an Englishman, and only lately come to Scotland; and had caused six men to be employed on the previous morning on some preliminary work connected with laying the rails, which had been attended with considerable noise, had attracted a crowd of the villagers, and disturbed the parish minister at his morning studies. The case was established; but, in consequence of the alleged ignorance of the offender of the strictness with which the day is observed in Scotland, and that the work ordered was of a trifling nature, the fine was mitigated to 5s. and costs.

LEITH.—Leith still continues crowded with shipping, an unusually large number of foreign vessels giving variety to the scene. Grain, too, continues to be largely exported, 2000 quarters being named as the quantity despatched in four days, while within the same period about half the quantity came in coastwise. A number of Ayrshire cattle have also been shipped for Sweden.

BURIAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The body of Sir Walter Scott was brought home in the *Wellesley*, and is now on its way for interment in the grave of the author of "Waverley" in Dryburgh Abbey. Abbotsford does not, as was previously stated, pass at once to the son of Mr. Lockhart. Lady Scott, by her marriage settlement, has a life interest in the estate.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Tuesday in the Hanover-square Rooms, Henry Pownall, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The report showed the amount of subscriptions and donations to be £1,685, and the total expenditure £1,705. The fire-escape stations had been increased more by controlling these expenses than by an adequate increase of subscriptions. At the present time there are 22 stations between Brompton and Aldgate, but there are several intervening localities still unprovided. During the year 136 fires were attended by the conductors with their respective escapes, and by their means eleven persons were saved. The official and authenticated details of these cases having been read, several of the society's silver medals were presented, as well as testimonials on vellum and pecuniary rewards. Resolutions in behalf of the society were carried, including one of thanks to the chairman.



PEMBROKE LODGE, RICHMOND PARK.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. P. SCROPE, M.P.

AMONG the earliest advocates of a real Poor Law for Ireland was Mr. P. Scrope; and of all its supporters he has certainly been the most zealous. The measure is now safe, except from a contemplated mutilation in the Lords; and its rapid progress during the later debates on it may be ascribed in some degree to the alarm occasioned by the influx of thousands of Irish paupers into our sea-ports, the natural consequence of one country affording them a legal security against perishing by hunger, which they have not in the other. Before the fact was thus strikingly illustrated, many English Members gave the Bill a doubting support; but no doubt or hesitation ever mingled with Mr. Scrope's advocacy of the measure; he always pointed out its necessity, and urged it on with a perseverance and pertinacity that almost created the impression of his being a man possessed of one idea. He is a proof, however, of how much earnestness can effect; events have seconded him, and the mockery of a Poor Law—which was all Ireland had before—is superseded by a system less jealously guarded, and more completely admitting the principle that the property of Ireland must provide for its poverty, not merely by relief—which is the direct effect of the Bill—but the more beneficial means of employment, which the Act will indirectly compel the landowners to furnish; the question is reduced to this—in which shape shall we pay, rates or wages? Before, they were under no obligation to pay at all.

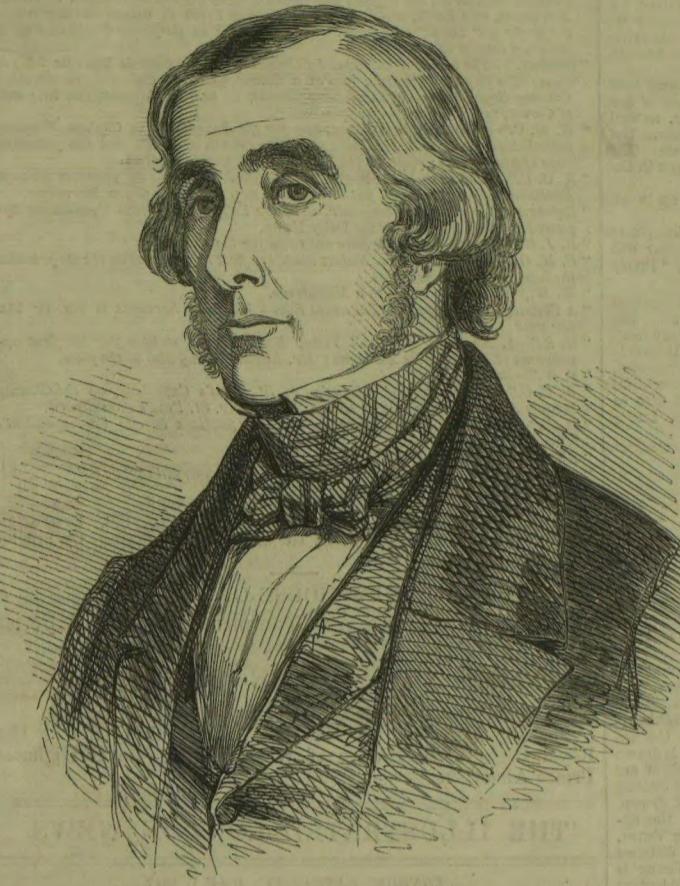
Mr. George Poulett Scrope, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c., represents the Borough of Stroud; he is the second son of J. Poulett Thompson, Esq., of Roehampton, Surrey, and brother of the late Lord Sydenham, who was Governor of Canada. He took the name and arms of Scrope on his marriage with the daughter and heiress of W. Scrope, Esq., of Castle Combe, Wilts. Mr. Scrope is a Liberal, and has constantly supported the Whig party. He is known to the literary and scientific world as a geologist, from his "Considerations on Volcanoes," and "Geology of Central France;" he has also written pamphlets on Banking, Currency, and the Poor Laws, and a "Life of Lord Sydenham." He is a frequent speaker in the House, more especially on questions connected with the Poor Laws; on Wednesday, he opposed the Rating of Tenements Bill. His style is clear and business-like, and on the Irish Poor Law question he brought to bear an immense mass of facts and statistics, which exhibited great industry and powers of arrangement. He has sat for Stroud since 1833.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

During the past week, choreography has been in the ascendant at Her Majesty's Theatre. The return of Cerito, while we retain all the remaining *danses*, has given a splendour and brilliancy to the *troupe* of the ballet, which, even at this theatre, has been rarely, if ever, equalled. The fair Neapolitan and our other old-established favourite, Lucile Grahn, have now to contend with the daily-increasing popularity of the two new dancers, Rosati and Marie Taglioni; and, as they usually appear all four on the same night, the struggle for pre-eminence is amusing in itself, besides that it stimulates them to greater efforts, and presents much interest to those who take delight in observing the differences of style and the peculiarities of execution which characterise each of these *ballerine*. Cerito, enthusiastic, full of life and spirit, and gifted with astonishing muscular power—Lucile Grahn, vigorous and intellectual—Rosati, elegant and finished—the young Marie Taglioni, whose every movement is marvellous for its flexibility, grace, and poetry—present such a combination as can hardly fail to interest even those who are usually indifferent to the ballet.

It is so arranged that each *danseuse* appearing in turn, executes the step or which she is most celebrated; as, for example, Cerito in the "Pas de Quatre," from the "Lac des Fées"; Rosati in the "Pas de Deux," with Perrot; Marie Taglioni in the "Pas de la Rosière;" and Lucile Grahn in one invented by herself. The effect of these successive *pas* can hardly be imagined, and gives an interest to the ballet it never possessed before the adoption of this system. The famous "Pas de Quatre," from the "Lac des Fées," the very music of which is identified with the remembrance of Cerito, has been given twice during the past week, and displays her peculiar gifts to the utmost. There is an enthusiasm, a joyousness in that flying step of hers, which carries the spectator along with it; it is the very perfection of that style of dancing. Another attraction was the "Pas de Deux" between Rosati and Marie Taglioni, given on Tuesday and Thursday. This *pas* displays that genius for combination and for grouping, which places Paul Taglioni at the very head of the list of ballet-masters. There is a poetry, a gracefulness of idea about the *pas*, and a comprehension of the peculiar gifts of each dancer, which have characterised, more or less, everything which he has given this year; and we must again congratulate the management of Her Majesty's Theatre on an acquisition of so much importance. Rosati was immensely applauded in this *pas*; the profusion of little steps which she executes with inconceivable celerity and with exquisite neatness and grace, are really marvellous, and form an admirable contrast to the broader and more majestic style of Marie Taglioni. Rosati's was a very long and fatiguing "variation" (to use the technical term); and, although vehemently redemanding on Tuesday night, she was fully justified in refusing to repeat it. This *pas*, introduced into "Oriothia," greatly enlivens this little ballet, the great merit of which, we think, consists in its beautiful grouping and dresses. The effect of the first scene is admirable, and Lucile Grahn looks



MR. G. POULETT SCROPE, M.P.

remarkably well in her amazon costume. So long and varied, however, is the list of choreographic performances, that it would be vain to attempt to dwell on everything which calls forth remark at the time.

The operas given during the past week have been the "Elixir d'Amore," the "Due Foscari"—performed better than ever on Tuesday—and "I Puritani." Great is the charm which Madam Castellan's grace, beauty, and feminine manner give to her performance of *Elvira*. If, owing to the influenza under which she has been labouring, she has not all her wonted strength, the sweetness of her voice, the delicacy and rapidity of her execution, render her performance of Bellini's music delightful. In the famous polacca, "Son Virgin Vezzoza," she sings admirably; it is excellently suited to her voice; and the air of naïve coquetry which she puts on, gives it a triple charm. Gardoni executes the music assigned to *Arthur* with all his wonted sweetness, feeling, and musical taste; in the scene with the *Queen* he is truly admirable; and here his fine notes burst forth with an electrical effect. His acting in the last scene is impassioned in the extreme. Of Lablache's *Giorgio* it is unnecessary to speak; his voice seems more magnificent every time we hear him. Coletti's *Riccardo*, also, it is difficult to praise too highly.

ST. JAMES'S.

A most brilliant audience, including her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite, assembled at this theatre on Tuesday evening, to witness an amateur performance of a distinguished character, for the benefit of the funds in aid of the distressed Irish and Scotch. The play chosen for the occasion—and it was not followed by any other piece—was "The Hunchback." The services of three professionals—Mr. Vandenhoff, Mrs. Butler, and Miss Jane Mordaunt—were secured, to give due effect to the characters of *Master Walter*, *Julia*, and *Helen*; but all the other parts were sustained by amateurs, with whose histrionic acquirements the lovers of private theatricals, in the higher circles, have for some little time been familiar. In a case like the present, criticism is not expected—in fact we consider it would be against etiquette; but we may say that a singular appearance of experience and knowledge of stage business, coupled with more than ordinary judgment and good sense, characterised the performance.

Without drawing any comparison, we may, perhaps, be allowed to speak in especially high terms of Captain de Bathe, whose conception of *Lord Tinsel* was most perfect. The character was played throughout with a polished frivolity, and, withal, gentlemanly ease and bearing which we have frequently looked for in vain upon the professional boards. Should circumstances demand it, he might, with effect, exchange the Scots Fusilier's cap and sword for the sock and buskin. Mr. Vandenhoff's *Master Walter* was not of the lightest. Mrs. Butler's *Julia*, as we have spoken of it at the Princess' Theatre, on the preceding evening; and Miss Mordaunt's *Helen* quiet and lady-like.

To Lord Morpeth, the amateurs were indebted for a clever prologue, delivered by Mr. Vandenhoff; and Lady Dufferin contributed an epilogue, to which Mrs. Butler did full justice.

The house was quite full, and the list of names comprised nearly everybody of rank and fashion now in town. The Queen and Prince Albert occupied the Royal box, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, the Countess of Charlemont, the Hon. Miss Kerr, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Bouverie, and the Hon. Captain Boyle. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge was also present; and among the general company might have been observed—the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Baron and Baroness de Rothschild, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Marchioness of Clanricarde, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, Marquis of Douglas, Earl and Countess of Morley, Earl and Countess of Clare, Earl and Countess of Granville, Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, Earl and Countess of Grey, Earl and Countess of Sheffield, Earl and Countess Cowper, Earl and Countess of Rosebery, Earl and Countess of Guernsey, Earl and Countess of Newport, Earl of March, Countess of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount and Viscountess Cantilupe, Count Potocki, Count de Blacas, Count Revel, Lord and Lady Foley, Lord Harry Vane, Lord Sydney, Lord Clarendon, Lord Ernest Bruce, Lord and Lady Beauvale, Lord Alfred Paget, Lady Frankland Lewis, Lord and Lady Macdonald, Lord Somerton, Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, Lady Wallscourt, Lady Seymour, Lady Honoria Cadogan, Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lady Throgmorton, Lady Clinton, Lady F. Bentinck, Lady Fitzroy Kelly, Lady Molesworth, Lady Agnes Duff, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Honourable Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Honourable E. Stanley, Honourable George Byng, Honourable Charles Howard, Honourable S. Russell, Sir Wilmot and Lady Horton, Sir George Talbot and Miss Talbot, Sir Stratford and Lady Canning, Sir Charles Ibbotson, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Sir Robert Dundas, Sir John Lyster and Lady Kaye, Sir Walter Stirling, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Sir Richard and Lady Hunter, Sir John Walsh, Mr. Bolland, Mr. Alfred, and Mrs. Montgomery, Mr. Charles Greville, Mr. Brinsley Sheridan, Mr. Landseer, Colonel Powell, Mr. R. Milnes, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Repton, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. Augustus Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert de Burgh, Mr. Clay, Mr. Mandeville, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Belfour, Mr. C. Belfour, Mr. Blake, Mr. N. Macdonald, Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. A. Bernal, Mr. Grey, Mr. Carew, Mr. West, Mr. G. Hibbert, Mr. Wells, Mr. Augustus Craven, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Drummond, &c.

PRINCESS!

On Monday evening Mrs. Butler made her re-appearance on the London boards, after an absence of fourteen or fifteen years, as *Julia*, her original character in "The Hunchback." As Miss Fanny Kemble, our readers may remember that she made her *début* at Covent Garden Theatre, on the 5th of October, 1829, when the affairs of that establishment were in great confusion, and proved so attractive that the proprietors were enabled to pay off a debt of £13,000, and avert the ruin which hung over that fine property. A short time since, having been unable to effect an arrangement with Mr. Bunn—to which we alluded at the time—she entered into an engagement with the lessee of the Manchester Theatre, and performed there with great effect, the provincial press being loud in its

praises of her acting.

Expectation had been much excited with respect to her appearance in London; and, as such, we were surprised to see the house so differently filled on Monday evening to what we had expected. The pit was crowded, and the dress circle tolerably full; but the upper tier and slips were nearly empty at the commencement of the overture.

The greeting which Mrs. Butler received on her entrance was general and enthusiastic—not so hearty, perhaps, as that which awaited Mrs. Nisbett's return the week before last to the Haymarket, but still sufficiently warm to affect her sensibility. She acknowledged the welcome in a series of graceful courtesies; and was evidently much overcome.

In the earlier scenes of the play, Mrs. Butler certainly did not create the effect we had anticipated. The applause appeared to be rather friendly, than rising from impulse; and, indeed, one or two of her best points of former times—we allude to the lines—"Helen, I hate you!" and "I call him Clifford, and he calls me Madam!"—fell quite flat. The words, "Do it!" however, were given with all the effective energy of old, and brought down a storm of approbation. She is altered in appearance, as might be expected, in the lapse of years. Her voice is, at the same time, we think, improved, and she has obtained more judicious command over it; whilst evidences of care and intelligence—of matured judgment and acute perception—were visible throughout the performance. Without doubt, she will again occupy a high position on our stage. She comes to strengthen the line of acting of which Miss Helen Faucit and Miss Laura Addison are, at present, the only representatives.

Mr. Creswick played the *Hunchback*, and evidently to the satisfaction of the house, although his uncertainty of intonation marred many of his points, especially in the last scene. Mr. Compton was a sensible *Modus*, and Mr. J. Webster a less refined *Clifford* than we could have wished. Mrs. Sterling's *Helen* was lively and graceful—a "safe" performance—as this lady's always is, in whatever character may be assigned to her. Mr. James Vining was an excellent *Lord Tinsel*.

At the fall of the curtain the applause was very great. Mrs. Butler was loudly called for, and, on being led on, gratefully acknowledged the compliment. Then Mr. Creswick was made to appear, amidst renewed cheers; and then Mr. Compton and Mrs. Stirling.

Mrs. Butler appeared as *Juliet* on Wednesday, and will, most probably, perform all the leading characters of her *répertoire* in turn. It is to be regretted that she is not more strongly supported. We do not find fault with the company at the Princess' individually: they are an excellent working *troupe*, and get through all they are obliged by their position to do very creditably, but still they are not capable of giving any great effect to high-class plays. The intentions of the management appear to oscillate between opera and the drama, and so each corps is imperfect.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The charming Madam Rose Chéri, who has exhausted every term of praise in the vocabulary of the critics, took her benefit at this theatre on Wednesday evening, on which occasion were performed "Les Grisettes," "Jeanne et Jeanneton," and



SCENE FROM THE AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF "THE HUNCHBACK" AT THE ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

"Un Changement du Main"—the middle piece having been translated and played at the Princess' Theatre some time ago, under the name of "The Violet." M. Cartigny on this occasion performed the character of Galuchet, the Jeweller; acted before by M. Lafont. We think the change was for the better. Mdlle. Rose Chéri was one of the daughters, and Mdlle. Duverger the other. The house was well filled, and the satisfaction of the audience only alloyed by the regret at Mdlle. Chéri's approaching departure. There is not a star in Mr. Mitchell's bright galaxy of talent who so wins upon an audience as this accomplished and esteemed young lady.

Au resto there has been little to notice during the week at the theatres. A farce at the PRINCESS', called "A Wife for an Hour," has been favourably received; and Mr. Fox Cooper has opened the STRAND, with a drama embodying some of Hogarth's pictures as *tableaux*, and a ballet called "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," at a very moderate rate of admission.

A morning representation of the animals of Mr. Hughes' establishment took place at DRURY-LANE on Thursday, and was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the juvenile members of the Royal Family, as well as by a very large assemblage of the rank and fashion of the metropolis. The performances gave the highest gratification to the distinguished audience. The beautiful little white foal, which our readers may remember to have seen in the spectacle of the "Desert," is intended as a present for her Majesty.

At the Minor Theatres, Female Ethiopian Serenaders are springing up in all directions.

Mr. Horner announces the revival of "Guy Manning," for his benefit at DRURY-LANE, on Monday next; and on the same evening, Miss Woolgar will take her benefit at the ADELPHI, when Mr. Webster will appear in the "Pretty Girls of Stilberg."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Brilliant as have hitherto been the performances at Her Majesty's Theatre, those on next Thursday will eclipse them all. The long expected, long talked of Jenny Lind, whose name is now in every one's mouth, will appear on that occasion, in Meyerbeer's splendid opera, "Robert le Diable," supported by a *caste* in every way worthy of her. Castellan, Fraschini, Gardoni, the great Standigl, and Borella, are all included; and that beautiful dancer, Rosati, will undertake the part of the *Phantom Abbess*. She will also be included in the ballet department, with her graceful conpeers, Cerito, Lucile Grahn, and Marie Taglioni.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

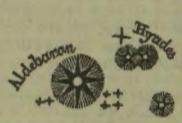
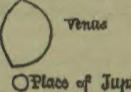
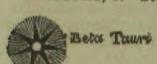
SUNDAY, May 2.—Fourth Sunday after Easter.

MONDAY, 3.—

TUESDAY, 4.—The Sun rises at 4h. 29m.

WEDNESDAY, 5.—Venus sets at 10h. 37m., p.m., near the N.W. point of the horizon.

THURSDAY, 6.—St. John.—Venus and Jupiter in conjunction.



FRIDAY, 7.—The Moon enters her last qr. at 10h. 49m., p.m.

SATURDAY, 8.—Half Quarter—Easter Term ends.

On May 6th, Venus and Jupiter are near together: their relative situation with respect to themselves and to neighbouring stars are shown in the annexed diagram. Venus is drawn on a scale of 40 seconds of arc to an inch; the place of Jupiter is only indicated, as, if drawn, it would have given the appearance of overtopping Venus, whilst there is some distance between them, and Venus is much the brighter object at present.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 5.

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| M 3 h 5 m 3 h 24 | A 3 m 3 h 39 | M 5 A 57 | M 4 h 12 | A 4 m 30 | M 5 h 50 | A 10 m 33 |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. A. T."—The couplet—

"Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense."

"T. T." Bolton.—We have not issued any Map of London, but two Panoramic Views, both of which may be obtained, by order, of any Bookseller.

"X. A."—Probably, the London and Westminster Bank.

"W. L. R."—The Lines are full of excellent feeling, but do not reach our poetic standard.

"Whitney," Manchester.—The interception would not be justifiable by law, though it might appear to be circumstantial.

"Lindsay."—The débüt of Mdlle. Lind will take place next week.

"B."—Scarborough.—Application for Railway Shares has been, in some cases, construed into a liability for expenses: in our Correspondent's case, we recommend passive resistance.

"W. H. Y." Coblenz, is thanked: see our Journal for April 24. We have not room for the Speech entire.

"Scrutator."—The European (Subscription) Library in St. James's-square.

"A. B. C. D." Portslade.—The Loan is projected.

"B. L." Farnham.—"The moon shone brightly." Johnson's example, quoting Pope, is "till brightly dawning shone the morn."

"J. J. B. L." Edinburgh.—A small work on Carpentry and Joinery is published by Taylor, Wellington-street, Strand.

"A Constant Reader," Manchester.—Gorton's "Biographical Dictionary" is a sound compilation—certainly preferable to Dr. Watkins's. Rose's Dictionary is a work of higher character than Gorton's; but it is expensive. Our Correspondent will find a List of Treaties in Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates."

"A Clifton Subscriber."—The Jewel in the Imperial Crown to which our Correspondent refers is "the inestimable Sapphire."

"Točákow & Blažek the Second," Chigwell.—Meerschaum (from meer, the sea, and schaum, foam, German), of which the best tobacco pipes are made, is a yellowish and greyish-white earth, composed of silica, magnesia, lime, water, and carbonic acid. It is dug in Natalia, and near Thebes; and the Pipes are principally made in Turkey. Meerschaum is the écume de mer of the French.

"A Constant Reader," Fleet-street.—A white or light colour reflects heat copiously, and absorbs little; while a black, or dark colour, absorbs copiously, and reflects little.

"A Young Beginner."—A Dissolution of Partnership, to be legal, must be Gazetted.

"Bezar."—We will inquire.

"A. M. H."—The Ninevah Marbles have been removed by the French savans.

"C. L. F." is thanked; but we have not room for the Sketch.

"A Constant Reader" should apply at the Exhibition Room.

"P. P.'s" (Dublin) suggestion was not received in time.

"Jacob."—Only at the latter Theatre.

"An Inquirer" will find Pycroft's "Greek Grammar Practice" very useful.

"G. B."—The British Museum is engraved in Nos. 152, 178, 180, 188, 212, 257, and 260, of our Journal.

"T. C." Chester.—The Meeting was fully illustrated in our Journal, last season.

"Enquirer," Carlisle.—The Windsor View will appear shortly. Carlton House had the Dry Rot.

"Capt. R." must, surely, be a nom de circonference, and not a fortunate assumption for so absurd a question as that proposed by him.

"A Subscriber."—A small work on Horse-Riding is published by Bogue, 86, Fleet-street.

"G. J. S." London Road.—A Portrait of the late Bishop Shirley is engraved in No. 246 of our Journal. Our Correspondent is thanked for the lengthy letter.

"Aphrodite."—We cannot answer for the truth of the town gossip of other journals.

"Fusobis" should apply to the Secretary to the Railway.

"M. R. C. S." can recover from the party by whom he was called in.

"Cato." Liverpool.—The "Illustrated New Testament" may be had bound, price 5s.

"Arthur Martyn" is altogether mistaken as to the architecture of the British Museum, which was correctly described in our last. His notion that it is "Corinthian and florid Gothic" is a florid "blunder." Correspondents should test their information before they impugn that of others.

"Φάρον ή Βάσεις" Brighton, had better study the fashion of the Explanade.

"Sigma" Perth, (Old and New Style)—The author of the *Vulgar Epoch*—or way of computing from the Birth of Christ—was an Abbot of Rome, one Dionysius Exiguus, who flourished under Justinian about the year 507, or, as some say, 527. Till his time, the generality of Christians computed their year from the building of Rome. Dionysius began his account from the Conception or Incarnation, by us popularly called Lady-day, or the Annunciation. This method continued in use till 1752; at this time, the Gregorian Calendar having been admitted by Act of Parliament, the year was reckoned to begin from the first day of January, as it did generally in the other countries of Europe.

"A Constant Reader."—Marie made her débüt at the Académie Royale de Musique, in Paris, in 1838, in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable."

"An Artist."—We know of no Treatise on Harmony as applied to the Guitar.

"A Subscriber."—The external walls of Covent Garden Theatre stand on sufficient ground to have enabled Mr. Albano to render the Royal Italian Opera the largest theatre in the world; but, out of his three plans, the medium size was adopted.

"A Subscriber."—The wearing of the signet ring, with the coat of arms engraved thereon, would render the party liable for the duty on armorial bearings.

"Quiz."—No such precedence as that stated by our Correspondent belongs to a Clergyman.

"Ambition."—The title of "Honourable" is not accorded to the sons and daughters of the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises; but the Queen's Maids of Honour have it in virtue of their office.

"Julia" Camberwell.—We do not know the place of residence, or, indeed, the fact of the existence, of the lady in question.

"G. T. N." Liverpool, is thanked for his letter: Mr. J. L. Williams, the draughtsman and engraver of our Illustrations of the New House of Lords, is a son of Mr. S. Williams.

"Mars."—About 21 or 22 is, we think, the latest age to get a commission in the Army. The name of an applicant ought to be placed on the Commander-in-Chief's list, at the age of 16. Nineteen is too old; but, then, interest should be brought to second the application.

"Vavasour."—The right to "supporters" is confined to Peers of the Realm, Knights of the Garter, Thistle, and St. Patrick; Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (G.C.B.); Knights Grand Crosses of St. Michael and St. George; and to those Baronets and others (of whom the number is extremely limited) who may have obtained them by special grant. Further, in addition to these, supporters are assumed and borne, but without any legal right, by the heirs-apparent of Dukes, Marquises, and Earls, and by all the children of Peers to whom courtesy allows the prefix of "Lord" or "Lady." The variation in the form of the cockade is merely a matter of taste.

"Gulliver."—The pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Life Guards is £1 9s. 2d. per item; of a Captain, 16s. 1d.; and of a Cornet, 8s. The daily pay in the other Cavalry Regiments is—of Lieutenant-Colonel, £1 3s.; of Captain, 14s. 7d.; and of Cornet, 8s.

"W. M. C."—There will be a Fancy Sale for the Benefit of the Orphan Working School, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, held on the 8th and 10th, and two following days of next month; apply to the Secretary, 19, Gresham-street.

"N. O. P."—The Scottish Marriages Registration Bill, now in progress through Parliament, if carried, will put an effectual stop to Gretna Green Marriages.

"Reformer," Stockton-on-Tees.—Mr. Dickens's Letters on Capital Punishment appeared in early Numbers of the Daily News.

"R. J. G." is thanked; but we have no room for the Lines.

"F. M. G." Moorgate.—Mrs. Nisbett made her first appearance on the stage under the name of Miss Mordaunt.

"W. W." Tiverton.—Apply to a Magistrate.

"A Country Housekeeper."—The usual Board Wages of Servants is 12s. or 13s. per week.

"H. B."—1. No. 2. "Old and Young Stagers" was written for the first appearance of Mr. Charles Mattheus; Mr. Liston playing also in the piece.

"T. W."—Declined.

"W. C. O."—For Tickets of Admission to St. Paul's Cathedral, on the Charity Schools Anniversary, apply to Messrs. Rivington's, St. Paul's Churchyard.

"H. E."—We cannot undertake to answer the Questions in our Correspondent's letter of six sides.

"Alice" must excuse us.

"G. T. F. S."—The meteorological paper has been forwarded to "J. G."

BOOKS RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Webster's Royal Red Book.—Thoughts on the Poor Relief Bill. By the Earl of Shrewsbury.—Meadow's Notes on China.—The Opera. By Sedgley Marvel.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.

NEXT WEEK, we shall complete our present Series of Illustrations of

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS,

with the following Engravings:

The Royal Throne, her Majesty's State Chair, Chairs for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

THE Enlistment Bill has passed the House of Lords, but only by a small majority: the opposition to it was nearly successful, and even the advocacy of the Duke of Wellington, a high authority on most questions, and the very highest on this, had less than its usual influence; it did not prevent votes being given against it.

And, what is perhaps more strange, Lord Brougham, for once, did not echo "The Duke," but expressed his fears of the injury it would do the Army. Coming after the express declaration of the Duke of Wellington that it would not operate to its injury, the opinion of the learned Lord, like that of many others who spoke, did not seem particularly well founded. His speaking on the constitution of the Army and on military affairs at all, in the presence of the greatest soldier of our age, somewhat resembles the self-complacency of the Pedant who is said to have read Hannibal a Lecture on the Art of War. In this case, too, it seems that in the only part of the question which the ex-Chancellor might be supposed to understand, namely, the Law of Enlistment, he was totally wrong; he had better not have spoken at all, for Earl Grey administered a rebuke to his learned Lordship as severe as it was well deserved. It is a miserable sight to see the most ordinary and practical improvements, changes of detail rather than alterations in principle, opposed by men who, in their early years, were the champions of all reforms; whose fame and fortunes have been built on that championship. Even Reformers must keep pace with the advance of their age, and not imagine that progress stopped short at the point where they and action parted company, or they degenerate into

The dull retarders, chainers of the wheel,

for whom the world has a very qualified respect.

The shortening the term of Enlistment in the Army, though regarded with much fear by nearly all the old military men in both Houses of Parliament (with the one great exception, whose opinion is worth that of all of them put together), is really but bringing the law into correspondence with what has long been the practice; a soldier who has conducted himself well, could, under the old system, claim his discharge after twelve years' service; without good-conduct marks, he could do the same after fifteen years. It was better that this should be made certain and legal than dependent on regulations and orders; and this is all that is done.

As to the effect of the change, since it will differ so little from the present practice, it is but reasonable to conclude that it will be but slight. It is not the term of service alone, but the position of the soldier during that term, that makes the ranks of the Army only the last refuge of an inferior class. The agricultural labourer, starving on seven or eight shillings a week, rises by entering the Army; a man quitting any other employment certainly makes a sacrifice both of money and freedom. If an individual does it on the chance of promotion to the rank of non-commissioned officer, and has talent and steadiness, the chance is in his favour; if he looks higher, he has no chance at all; rank and wealth monopolise all above the humbler grades of the service; the few exceptions are nothing as compared with the bulk of the Army, and they occur mostly in time of war; at any time they are too few to be reasonably calculated on. These causes will always prevent what is called a "better class of men" from entering the Army.

Even now, with all the improvements made and making, the physical condition of the soldier is far from what it ought to be. The accounts given of the accommodations of life provided in barracks even in England are a reproach to the country. The whole of the Canteen system is an anomaly, and ought to be forthwith changed. Imagine the same authorities who punish a soldier for drunkenness, licensing the sale of spirits, and making a profit of the rents of these dens of demoralization! And they are the only places within the barracks open to the soldiers, who have no rooms or apartments for any purpose but sleeping. In the same way,

Royal Highness the Princess Alice. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived early at Buckingham Palace to pay a visit of congratulation to the Queen and Prince Albert. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge also paid a congratulatory visit to her Majesty and her Royal Consort.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent attended divine service last Sunday, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Wesley, and the lessons by the Rev. W. Hall. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wesley. The anthem was "The Lord is King." (Arnold).

THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S BIRTHDAY.—Sunday last was the birthday of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Alice, paid a visit of congratulation to her Royal Highness, at Gloucester House. The royal Duchess also received visits of congratulation from her Majesty the Queen Dowager, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar.

MINISTERIAL BANQUET.—Lord John Russell gave a grand banquet on Wednesday evening, at his mansion in Chesham-place, to a circle of his supporters in the Lower House. The guests included Viscount Duncan, Mr. Denniston, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Aldam, Mr. David Barclay, Mr. Bellive, Sir William Clay, Captain Hatton, Sir John Easthope, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Forster, Sir Robert Price, Mr. Phillips, Sir George Strickland, Lord Marcus Hill, Sir Charles Napier, Mr. Tancock, Mr. Thorneley, &c.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is immediately to take place between the Lady Alexandra Vane, the daughter of the Marquis of Londonderry, and the Earl of Portarlington.—The marriage of Gustavus Lambert, Esq., eldest son of Gustavus Lambert, of Beau Pere, county of Meath, Esq., to the Lady Frances Conyngham, second daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham, will shortly take place.—The marriage of the Marquis of Sligo, and the Hon. Ellen Sydney Smyth, daughter of Viscount Strangford, will take place early in the ensuing week.

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET TO THE MINISTERS.—The Lord Mayor will give a grand banquet on the 12th of this month to her Majesty's Ministers and a distinguished circle.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

There was a very numerous assemblage at Drury Lane Theatre on Tuesday morning to witness the annual drawing of the prizes of the London Art-Union. The lottery wheels, wherein the names of the speculators and tickets for prizes had been deposited, were placed upon the stage, which was densely crowded with spectators, who had been specially invited by the committee. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge presided; and among the gentlemen present were, the Marquis de Sanmarez, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Right Hon. Sir Milner Gibson, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., Sir W. Ross, R.A., T. Uwins, Esq., R.A., A. Cooper, R.A., J. Auldjo, Esq., Major Adair, &c. &c.

His Royal Highness, in taking the chair, said that he had great pleasure in stating that the number of subscribers for the present year exceeded by one thousand that which he had announced when he last presided at their annual meeting, at which time they amounted to 16,000. This increase, especially when the state of the times and the many heavy calls upon the purses of the public were taken into consideration, was a gratifying proof how rapid was the extension of a taste for the arts.

The report was then read by the Secretary. It was a document of great length, commencing with the details of the proceedings in Parliament last session on the motion of Mr. Wyse, which had resulted in the Art-Union being specially legalised by an act of the Legislature, and subsequently incorporated by Royal Charter. The subscription for the year 1846 amounted to £16,997, and upon the award of the prizes, 258 works of art had been selected by the fortunate holders. This year the subscriptions extended to £17,871, of which £10,730 was to be set apart for the purchase of works of art, and allotted as follows:—30 works at £10, 40 at £15, 36 at £20, 36 at £25, 28 at £30, 28 at £40, 20 at £50, 15 at £60, 12 at £70, 12 at £80, 6 at £100, 5 at £150, 3 at £200, 2 at £300.

W. Thompson, Esq., moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by J. Auldjo, Esq., and carried amid great applause.

Sir W. Ross, R.A., moved a vote of thanks to the Council.

Mr. Uwins seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the honorary secretaries, Messrs. Godwin and Pocock, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Godwin acknowledged the compliment.

The President being compelled to vacate the chair, Mr. Wyse was elected thereto, and moved a vote of thanks to the Royal Duke, which was unanimously adopted.

The prizes were then drawn, an operation which occupied more than two hours. Those of greatest value were thus announced:—The two £300 prizes to R. Potter, Esq., and Colonel Estcourt; the three of £200 to W. Hogg, Esq., A. Staunton, and G. M. R.; the five of £150 to Colonel Wood, (of Venezuela), T. Hughes, Esq. (Halifax), T. Kennedy, Esq., Morel, Esq., and Ravenhill, Esq. Among the lesser prizeholders were, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, £40; J. Desbois, £100; Baldach, £100; Dormer, £100; H. Thompson, £100; C. Battersea, £100; D. Scanlon, £80; F. Garnett, £80; R. Wilson, £80; J. Brandon, £80; H. Coleman, £80; J. Parr, £80; Miss Brown, £80; Mrs. Collier, £70; J. Sanderson, £70; Mr. Southbech, £70; J. Toomer, £70; Mr. Fripp, £80; J. Ricketts, £70; Miss C. Dow, £70; Miss C. Alexander, £70; Cook, £70; Greenly, £70; W. Smith, £70; A. Dickson, £70; Viscount Alchison, £70; G. Godwin, honorary secretary to the society, £15, &c. &c.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB COMPETITION.—The decision of the Club upon the designs for their new house was given by ballot on Tuesday last. There were 69 competitors and 71 designs. Two premiums were to be awarded, one of £200, the other of £100, for the two designs which should be most highly approved. Of these the first was awarded to the design by George Tattersall, Esq., and the second to the design by Messrs. Fowler and Fisk. The whole of the designs are now on view to the competitors and their friends at the old club-house, in St. James's-square.

Poor RELIEF IN MARYLEBONE.—At a meeting of the five district societies of St. Marylebone, held at the Court House on Wednesday—present, the Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D., the Rector of the parish, in the chair. The reports from the several districts were read, from which it appeared that during the past year 3,742 persons had been relieved by their visitations, and the sums distributed amounted to £1,361 2s. 10d.

ST. MARYLEBONE DISTRICT SOCIETIES.—At a meeting, held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the reports from the several districts showed that, during the past year, 3,742 persons had been relieved by visitations; and that the sums distributed amounted to £1,361 2s. 10d.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—On Wednesday, by order of the Westminster Improvement Commissioners, the sale of the Great Almony—one of the worst localities in Westminster—took place, for the purpose of being cleared away for the new and splendid thoroughfare to be called "Victoria-street." There were altogether 19 houses disposed of, some being above 200 years old, and which adjoined the once celebrated building known as Caxton's printing establishment, which was constructed of lath and plaster, and which fell down a short time ago.

TEETOTAL MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.—Last Sunday, an aggregate meeting of the Metropolitan Teetotal Societies, to make a collection for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch, was held on Kennington-common. About 8,000 persons assembled. Dr. Oxley was called to the chair; and, in addressing the meeting, urged the claims of the starving Irish and Scotch. He was followed by several other speakers, the collection being made during the addresses.

PEOPLES' INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.—On Wednesday, a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose, as stated in the requisition, of forming an association, "Whose object shall be to spread over the widest field the principles of national liberty and progress, and to aid in establishing a good understanding among the people of all countries." At eight o'clock, Dr. Bowring, M.P., took the chair, and recommended the association to public support. Mr. Ashurst said that the view with which they had assembled was to establish an association far different from some which he remembered, whose only object was to lead men on to their own destruction. He ridiculed the idea that men could under any circumstances be natural enemies, or that true glory consisted in human destruction. He looked with hope to the future, when the necessity of shaking hands, nation with nation, would be universally recognised. Mr. Ashurst concluded by moving the first resolution, to the effect:—That the persons present form themselves into an international league to carry out the objects already stated. Mr. P. A. Taylor seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to. Resolutions, appointing council and officers of the society, and fixing its laws, were then put and agreed to.

BRANDESTON HALL, SUFFOLK, DESTROYED BY FIRE.—This fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, the seat of Mr. Austin, Q.C., situate on a prominent eminence, near the road-side, between Cretingham and Framlingham, Suffolk, caught fire on the morning of Thursday (last week). It was built about three centuries since, and was very capacious, having a noble frontage of upwards of 150 feet. Soon after twelve o'clock, a boy, an assistant of the contractor, discovered smoke issuing from one of the sitting-rooms over the library, on the east wing. It had been used by the contractor since he had the care of the building, and was the only apartment in which there had been a fire for several days. He immediately awoke Mr. Sillett, the principal, who became so alarmed that, instead of ascertaining the nature and extent of the fire, he leaped out of window, and sustained some severe injuries by his fall. Two or three workmen, who slept in some attics in a distant part of the house, being aroused, hastened to the apartment, and endeavoured to extinguish the flames, which were issuing from the floor within a space of two or three feet in front of the hearth, but owing to the dryness of the wood, the fire spread with such rapidity, that their efforts were unsuccessful. Crowds from villages adjacent flocked to the scene, and, on the arrival of the engines, the spectators exerted every nerve to master the fire, but all in vain. About half-past two the roof and gable end of the north front fell in with a fearful crash; and in the space of three hours from the discovery of the fire Brandeston Hall was a total ruin—only the south wall remaining. The loss is said to be upwards of £20,000. The mansion, it is stated, was not insured.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held last Saturday in the Marylebone Workhouse, by Mr. Mills, on Mary Bentley, aged 62, late an inmate. On the preceding evening the deceased was washing at the pump, some potatoes for her supper, and had just put the last one in the saucepan, when she exclaimed, "I will have some potatoes for supper, thank God!" The next moment she fell down dead.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—The Earl of DESART gave notice that in Committee on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, he should move an amendment on the second clause, authorising the guardians to build additional workhouses for the reception of the poor as an alternative to giving out-door relief.

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—The Earl of ECLINTON moved that a Select Committee be appointed to take into consideration the existing laws and regulations which relate to the election of the Representative Peers of Scotland, to consider what steps should be taken to prevent persons from voting at such elections who are not entitled to do so, and to report upon the proceedings which took place at the election of Lord Gray on the 17th day of March last.—The motion was agreed to; and the Peers to comprise the Committee were nominated, and next Monday, at two o'clock, fixed for the meeting of the Committee.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAYS (IRELAND).

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved the order of the day for the House going into Committees on the Railways, Piers, and Harbours (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. ROEBUCK, at considerable length, stated the objections he entertained to granting £600,000 of the public money for the purposes proposed by this bill; and moved, as an amendment, that the other orders of the day be now read.

On a division, however, this amendment was rejected by 203 to 14; and the House went into Committee on the bill.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER then rose, and commenced by referring to the state of the money market. He gave his opinion that the panic and alarm which prevailed were entirely groundless. He had to-day had an interview with the Governor of the Bank of England, and he was happy to be able to inform the House that, since Saturday last, the position of the Bank had materially improved, and increased facilities had been given to merchants and country bankers. As to the report which had appeared in the papers to-day, respecting the purchase of Stock by the Emperor of Russia, at present they could not place reliance upon it; but he hoped, after the explanation which he had given, the alarm, which was calculated to produce such injurious effects, would subside. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to support the proposal of the Government for the advance of money to Irish public works, and gave a satisfactory account of the progress of affairs in Ireland.

Mr. GOULBURN said he was happy to hear such an account, but the greatest caution was necessary, not only on the part of the House, but of the Bank of England. The balances in the Exchequer ought not to be diminished.

Mr. French, Mr. M. Gore, and Mr. Collett spoke in favour of the Government proposal.

The House discussed the subject at great length. In the course of the debate, Sir R. PEEL said he opposed the Government proposition with great reluctance.

He thought the measure of Lord G. Bentinck was free from many of the objections to which the present was liable. Lord G. Bentinck's measure was impartial; whereas the proposal of the Government was to be advantageous to three selected railways. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to remark upon the present state of the money market, and gave his opinion that any alteration of the Currency Bill would only add to the present difficulties.

Lord J. RUSSELL addressed the Committee in support of the proposal.

Ultimately, the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that a sum of £620,000 be appropriated for Irish railways, was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

CHESTER RACES.—THURSDAY.

The Dee Stand Cup (in specie), by Subscribers of 10 sovs each, with 50 added. Once round and a distance. (10 subs.)

Mr. E. Peel's Spithead, 4 yrs, 8st 2lb (Marlow) 1

Mr. Mostyn's Sagacity, 3 yrs, 5st 11lb (J. Evans) 2

Won by three parts of a length. Princess a bad third. Run in 2 min. 6 sec.

The Marquis of Westminster's Plate of 100 sovs, added to a Sweepstakes (Handicap) of 20 sovs each, h ft, &c. Grosvenor Course. (32 subscribers, 21 of whom declared.)

Mr. A. W. Hill's The Cur, 5 yrs, 7st 6lb (Denman) 1

Mr. Worthington's Sharston, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb (Prince) 2

Won by half a length. Kismet a bad third. Run in 2 min. 20 sec.

The Dee Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 200 added; for three-year-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 2lb. Grosvenor Course. (36 subs.)

Mr. Mostyn's The Swallow (Holmes) 1

Mr. Pedley's Administrator (Butler) 2

Mr. Mostyn's f, by Lancastor out of Quilt Arnold's dam (Callaway) 3

Won by a neck; the same between second and third. Claribel a bad fourth. Run in 2 min. 18 sec.

The Cheshire Weiler Cup of 100 sovs (the rest in specie), by subs of 20 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only, if declared. Twice round and a distance. (22 subs, 9 of whom declared.)

Mr. Irwin's Patriot, 10st 7lb (Mr. G. H. Moore) 1

Captain Peel names Alliance, 10st 4lb (Mr. Erskine) 2

Lord Chesterfield's Free Lance, 10st 12lb (Mr. B. Williams) 3

Won by half a length. Run in 4 min. 19 sec.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—Yesterday (Friday), the Royal Academy was opened for the first time this season, and the Exhibition was honoured by a visit from her Majesty and her Royal Consort. The necessary preparations for the reception of the Royal party were made at an early hour; the passage from the street being lined with red cloth, and surmounted by a canopy. The bells of St. Martin's Church, as is usual on such occasions, rang several peals. Her Majesty and suite drove up to the Institution shortly after twelve o'clock; and, after a prolonged visit, retired. In the subsequent part of the day, the Gallery was inspected by several members of the nobility, and other patrons of the Fine Arts.

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF LORD BESSBOROUGH.—The *Dublin Freeman's Journal* of Thursday says:—"We deeply regret to have to announce that no amendment of His Excellency's condition has been manifested, and that, so far as we can learn, very slight hopes, if any, are entertained of his ultimate recovery. The following is the latest account we received: 'Half-past Eleven.—Sir Philip Crampton remained with his Excellency for some time, and has pronounced him 'a little easier.' Dr. Purcell, of Carrick-on-Suir, is in constant attendance. Never did we witness more universal sorrow than pervades all classes of our citizens."

THE MONETARY CRISIS.—A public meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and others, will be held at an early day in the City to consider the present monetary condition of the country and the operation of the Bank Charter Bill.

DEATH OF MRS. DAVIS, OF BOSTON.—Late arrivals from the United States bring intelligence of the death of Mrs. Davis, of Boston, mother of Mrs. Bancroft, the wife of the American Minister.

MR. BORTHWICK, M.P.—Mr. Peter Borthwick, M.P., having been called to the bar by the hon. Society of Lincoln's-inn, yesterday morning took the necessary oaths in the Bail Court to qualify him to practise as a barrister.

ANOTHER MURDER IN IRELAND.—On the night of the 21st ult., a farmer's servant named Thomas Sheehan, residing in the neighbourhood of Kilmogar, in the county of Kilkenny, was murdered on the highway near his own home. He had between £20 and £30 by him for the purpose of emigrating to America. To possess this money some one or more savages literally smashed his head to atoms with stones. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against persons unknown.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURGH.

A second edition of the *Times*, of yesterday, says:—"We have just received from St. Petersburg the important intelligence that the Emperor of Russia has by an Uksa, dated the 12th April, determined to invest in the Foreign Funds 30 millions of silver roubles in specie, equal to £4,500,000 sterling, which it is intended should remain as a permanent investment in those securities. It was expected that the greater portion of the money would be invested in the English Funds."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A few additional papers, from Cape Town to the 6th of March, and from the frontier to the 3rd of March, reached us yesterday. It appears from the contents of these papers that at the Cape, as here, money affairs are in a state of derangement. Treasury Bills, issued at par, were at a discount of five per cent., and there was great delay and difficulty in converting them into coin. One cause of this scarcity of hard money was said to be, that large sums in gold had been paid away among the graziers on the north-eastern boundary, for cattle slaughtered and supplied to the troops, in their protracted operations on the frontier. A supply of coin was expected from this country. Sir H. Pottinger reached Graham's Town on the 27th February, escorted by the civil and military authorities, the mounted force, and the principal inhabitants, who had ridden out to meet him. Kaffir depredations continued.

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EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

PUBLIC attention in this country was never so strongly engaged in the contemplation of works connected with the Fine Arts as it is at the present moment. The door of the Lord Chamberlain's office is besieged with applications for tickets to see the first exhibition of pictures in St. James's Palace; and the door of the office of the Lord Great Chamberlain, for tickets to see what architecture has accomplished in the New House of Lords. On Saturday last, the Minister who carried the Corn Bill threw open his Gallery, in Whitehall Gardens, to nearly three hundred people, consisting of painters, sculptors, architects, engravers, art-auctioneers, picture-cleaners, picture-dealers, print-sellers, critics. The prizes of the London Art Union were distributed this week. Four Exhibitions are already open—one at the British Institution—another in Suffolk-street—a third in Pall Mall, East—and a fourth in Pall Mall, West. On Monday, the Royal Academy opens. Nor is this all there is to see. There is a charming statue, by Mr. Nelson, of Dublin, of "Venus Attiring," now on view at the Egyptian Hall. The New Hall of the British Museum is still a novelty in art; and a most noble collection of etchings and engravings, the property of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Durrant, is catalogued for sale at Sotheby's, in Wellington-street. Nor in an enumeration like this, should the Panorama be omitted; or the Cosmorama, in Regent-street; or the Diorama, in the Park; or even (on reflection) the pictures for the £1000 prize, still, we believe, on view at the Gallery of the Chinese Exhibition.

Among the "sights" we have enumerated, the Old Water-Colour Exhibition is one of the most pleasing. English artists thoroughly understand the resources and capabilities of Water-Colour drawing, and the English public appreciate as thoroughly the wonders of the art. The Exhibition is always a popular one with the ladies. There is much that they can learn from; and much for them to see, without trouble and fatigue.

This—the forty-third Exhibition of the Society—is one of the best the Society has had within the last five years. It would seem, indeed, as if Copley Fielding, and Prout, and Evans, and De Wint, had roused themselves to maintain the excellence of the Exhibition; and supply the temporary absence of Mr. Cattermole, and the permanent retirement of Harding and Frank Stone. Mr. Fielding, indeed, is unusually prolific: he has, altogether, forty-three pictures—one for every year, it would seem, that the Society has been established. Nor can we find fault with him for engaging so much space as he must necessarily occupy with so large a number of pictures; for he appears to great advantage, in spite of a certain monotony of manner hardly to be avoided in so prolific an exhibition. Mr. Gastineau is the next to Mr. Fielding in number, though not in importance. He hardly deserves, indeed, to occupy so large a space upon the walls as his fellow members have awarded him; or, by the rules of the Society, he is (unfortunately for us), perhaps, entitled to engross.

No. 7. "The Lake of Geneva, from Clarens, looking towards the Valley of the Rhone." George Frith. A large and charming landscape—something between Calcott and Clarkson Stanfield. The execution, in parts, is extremely good.

12. "A Watermill near Corwen, North Wales." P. De Wint. Perhaps, the most remarkable example in the Exhibition of the merits and defects of Mr. De Wint's peculiar style. The treatment is extremely broad, and the execution almost woolly.

22. "View of Snowdon, from the Mountain Road between Pont-Aberglaslyn and Tan-y-bochl." Copley Fielding. One of the finest of Mr. Fielding's works: the effect of distance admirable. The mountain and the sky are kept capitally apart, and yet together.

27. "A Day in the Forest of Atholl." Evans, of Eton. Mr. Evans has other Highland pictures in the Exhibition (three we think), conceived and executed with great truth of character and pencil. This is one of the finest.

31. "The Isle of Staffa—a View of Clam Shell Cave." Copley Fielding. Wild and effective; but we prefer Mr. Fielding when dealing with wastes and downs. The Wastes of Cumberland and the Downs of Sussex are his peculiar home.

38. "Chapel in the Cathedral, Bruges." Joseph Nash. The chapel door is represented open; and, in front, a man kneeling at his devotions. The effect is somewhat cold; but the execution, as is usual with Mr. Nash, extremely careful.

41. "View in Epping Forest, near High Beech, Essex." P. De Wint. Effective; but too broad and too broken.

45. "River Llygwy, from Pont-y-Kyfyn, near Capel Cûrig." D. Cox. An upright drawing—boldly conceived, but broad, streaky, and even dirty.

56. "Drumadoun." W. A. Nesfield. A fine poetic drawing of a lovely coast, with a red lurid sky, a sunken ship, a vulture in the foreground, and a flight of sea-gulls.

59. "Claddagh Fisherman's Cabin." Alfred Frith. An Interior, broadly and freely painted. A young mother is represented feeding her child; a boy at her feet is mixing the food.

63. Piazza del Duomo, Trent, in the Tyrol." W. Callow. A clever drawing; very different from either Prout or Nash, and, therefore, not mentioned.

72. "Jupiter Nursed by Amalthea, the Nymphs, and Corybantes, in the Island of Crete." J. Criswell. Cold and careful, and much in the manner of Westall or Howard. We prefer a different subject from the same pencil—(No. 77) "A Gleaner of Herefordshire."

76. "Windsor Park." D. Cox. A large and violently-painted picture—the Castle in the distance, and a storm coming on. A lady and child running in the foreground. This is not Pope's Windsor Forest, or the Forest of Herne the Hunter, or of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

80. "Italian Landscape, with sea-port—composition." Copley Field-



"JEALOUSY."—PAINTED BY THE LATE G. HARRISON.

ing. A most beautiful drawing—full of Claude-like painting and poetry.

89. "Augsburg, Bavaria." S. Prout. Very large and full of figures. A capital example of the master.

97. "The Neckar, from the Konigstuhl, Heidelberg." T. M. Richardson, jun. Should be contrasted with Mr. Pyne's large picture of the same subject in the present Suffolk-street Exhibition. There is more air and light, and distance in the oil picture of Mr. Pyne; but this is still an excellent drawing.

106. "Matlock Vale, Derbyshire." P. De Wint. Too broad again. The haystacks or wheatsheaves look like pitched tents.

109. "The Eagle Tower, Haddon." S. Rayner. A fine drawing, but too large for the little subject that is in it.

116. "Bolton Abbey." D. Cox. A bold, dashing, and effective drawing—much in the manner of Gainsborough; and by far the finest work from Mr. Cox's pencil in the present Exhibition. The abbey is seen reflected in the water, and on the right of the picture cows are represented driven by girls with milk-pails. No kind of architectural style is observed—the building is Gothic, that is all.

125. "View on the Witham, near Lincoln." P. De Wint. A long, narrow picture exquisite in feeling and execution throughout. It has been bought by Mr. Lewis Pocock, one of the Secretaries of the Art Union.

133. "Haddon Hall, Derbyshire." W. C. Smith. Haddon, in the time of the Vernons, and nicely conceived, but somewhat hard and green.

142. "The Black Knight and Jester Riding through the Forest." Joseph Nash. A truer name would be, "Scene in a Forest—Black Knight and Jester in the distance."

150. "Arundel Castle, from the upper part of the Park, Sussex." Copley Fielding. A fine representation of a fine view, and in Copley Fielding's best manner.

160. "A Tramp." W. Hunt. A woman seated on a roadside, tired and thoughtful. This is a clever drawing.

172. "The Hallowed Relic." Alfred Frith. A very large drawing, with very little in it more than a figure kneeling at a cross. In the foreground is a skull, which we would recommend Mr. Frith to remove when the picture is returned to him.

176. "A Landscape—Sunset." Poetic in parts, but surely that mottled scagliola marble sky is not true to nature.

183. "Milan Cathedral." S. Prout. Clever, and with the architecture more in detail than is usual with Mr. Prout.

188. "A Page." W. Hunt. A boy in a yellow dress, asleep on a chair. The attitude is easy, and unaffected.

198. "Chrysanthemums." 201. "Poppies." V. Bartholomew. Beautifully true.

204. "Camellias." 205. "Jar of Flowers." 206. "Spring Flowers." Maria Harrison. All are excellent.

212. "Devotional Offerings." W. Hunt. A female figure kneel-

ing, with flowers thrown down on the ground before her. The face full of tranquil sorrow.

232. "Christmas Pie." W. Hunt. A boy on a chair, with a pie before him, a knife in one hand, and a fork in the other. The expression of happiness extremely clever. A piece of holly on the table relieves the rest of the yellow colouring. We have engraved this characteristic drawing in No. 245 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

276. "Trampers at Home." W. Hunt. Two female figures—one seated sewing, the other standing peeling potatoes. Clever, but certainly inferior to the "Tramp Resting," already noticed.

290. "Plums." W. Hunt. Beautifully coloured, and, with the blue meal upon them, exquisitely given.

299. "A Corn Field, near Ifley, Oxfordshire;" 307. "Stacking Hay." P. de Wint. Two companion drawings. Detail is always sacrificed by Mr. de Wint. We do not mean *Denner-like* detail, but the distinctiveness of nature.

304. "Jealousy." The late G. Harrison. A garden scene, with three figures in the central walk. We have engraved it in our present Number. Mr. Harrison was an artist of promise, unfortunately lost to the arts before his genius was fully ripe.

315. "Butcher Boy." W. Hunt. A three-quarter figure of a butcher boy, with a pig in his arms. You can almost hear the squeals of the little porker. The quiet enjoyment of the boy's face is perfectly irresistible.

LITERATURE.

ONE HUNDRED SONGS OF PIERRE JEAN DE BERANGER, with Translations by WILLIAM YOUNG. Chapman & Hall. A translation that should re-produce the beauties of Béranger's verse in English, is one of those difficulties that border on the impossible. Many of Béranger's Lyrics, in sentiment, appeal to the whole world; but the exquisite delicacy of his language defies imitation, and the skill with which he introduces and repeats his "refrains" cannot be approached: in a translation, they inevitably become stiff or heavy, or must be paraphrased or evaded. In feeling, too, is wholly French; his opinions are those of the nation when it levelled the Bastille, with that admiration of Napoleon and the military greatness of the Empire that succeeded the political enthusiasm of the Revolution. Like Michelet and others we could name, he still believes that France and her armies are the regenerators of the world, only held back from their mission by "the system" of Louis Philippe, and the timid *bourgeoisie*, with its spirit of commerce, that prefers selling sugar to fighting. He launched a few satires at Napoleon when he was sinking from the great chief of a nation into a vulgar Emperor; but, when he fell, Béranger turned from the stupid legitimacies of the Restoration to the glories of the past, with all a patriot's fire and poet's affection; and, when it was dangerous to sing save in unison with the Court choir, he addressed the Republic of his early years, half in playfulness, hiding his meaning by apostrophising it as his "Lisette." In some of his songs, it is difficult to say whether he mingled politics with his love, or threw a little love into his politics. The despotism of the old *regime*, it is said, was "tempered by epigrams;" the Restoration was shaken by songs; and Béranger incurred the honours of fine and imprisonment. And, when the hopes of the "three days" were fading, he drew his pen against the Revolution of July; but the new dynasty, stronger or wiser

than the old, left him in freedom. For some years he has been silent; but, within the last few weeks, he has published some additional songs, marked with all his genius, in which he again appeals to his military spirit of France, and the associations of the Empire.

With much he has written Englishmen cannot sympathise: many things the mass of the English public will not appreciate, for the rising generation is not intimate with all the events that absorbed attention thirty years ago. But with all these abatements there is enough to make a translation of his best pieces welcome; and this is the most comprehensive yet attempted by one writer. Single songs have, perhaps, been better done before: the splendid "Wandering Jew" has been nobly rendered by Dr. Bowring, and other pieces lie scattered through various periodicals; it is almost a pity they are not collected; the variety of treatment would give a freshness, and insure an absence of that mannerism unavoidable in the work of one hand. But for those who have got to be introduced to Béranger, this volume is the completest. It is faithfully and conscientiously executed, though the necessities of rhyme have compelled various expansions of the ideas that are sometimes heavy and common-place. Those pieces are the best where the translator has shaken himself most free from the metre of the original. The "Song of the Cossack" is finely given; so is the "Alchymist;" the "Beggars" (with the exception of that stumbling-block the *refrain*), is capital. It is in the light playful pieces like the "King of Yvetot," or those where the language is that of the common people, with its slang and abbreviation, that Béranger alone could render poetical, that the deficiency of the translation is most apparent; the "Old Corporal" is an instance. In the original, the *sang froid* of the veteran marching to execution, expressed in the phrases of the barrack-room, is terribly natural; but, in English, this character and colouring cannot be given. This, however, the reader, who cannot enjoy the original, will not miss; for general ability and faithfulness we can heartily recommend Mr. Young's translation; he has given every song in the original on the opposite page; and, to those who have a knowledge of both languages, the comparison of the two texts is at once a useful exercise and a delightful occupation.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND LORD HOLLAND.—The King of the French has just presented a magnificent porcelain vase of Sevres to Lord Holland. By a delicate attention His Majesty has caused to be painted on the vase the house at Twickenham in which he resided when in England, and in which he often received the father of Lord Holland, with whom he always maintained the most friendly relations. On the other side of the vase is a representation of the Palace of the Tuilleries. Some time ago the King consented to accept from Lord Holland a portrait of his father, after Leslie, which is considered a striking likeness.

DEATH OF LADY ALICIA GORDON.—The above lady died on Saturday last, at her residence, in Hertford street, May-fair. Her ladyship was daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Aberdeen, and to the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, Bart., G.C.B., and was born in 1788. Lady Alicia was for several years Lady of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.

THE YEAR'S REVENUE.—The tables have been published of the national income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th April. The total receipts were £54,493,761 19s. 10d., and the expenditure £51,708,670 16s. 2d., giving an excess over expenditure of £2,765,191 3s. 8d. The principal items of receipt, dropping the odd numbers, are—Customs, £21,000,000; Excise, nearly £14,000,000; Stamps, £7,600,000; Land and Assessed Taxes, £4,257,000; Property Tax, £5,464,000. The total charge of the funded debt on the other side of the account is £27,636,194, and the remaining large items are—Army, £6,500,000; Navy, £7,700,000; Ordnance, £2,645,000; Miscellaneous, including £550,000 on account of distress in Ireland, nearly £4,000,000. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th ult. were £5,459,000.

THE NEW HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

(Continued from page 261.)

THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

The superb character of this apartment, only a proximate idea can be formed.

Even in its comparatively unfinished state, it is a most magnificent apartment; but, when the intended frescoes on the walls, and Regal portraits in the paneling, are inserted in their several places, the general effect will be of excessive richness and Regal splendour. The walls are each divided into three compartments; those on the east and west having fire-places in the centres, and doors into the lobbies in the side divisions; the south side has only a lofty arched doorway communicating with the Victoria Gallery in its central division; whilst in the centre, on the north side, is an archway, to correspond, though it is merely an enrichment to a blank wall; and in the side divisions are doors leading into the House of Lords.

The walls are paneled to a considerable height, having a deep frieze, with an elaborate cresting to it, running all round the room. On the north and south sides, the walls above the paneling are, at present, covered with drapery of a dark marmore, having roses and crowns diapered upon it in gold colour, as a temporary adornment to blank walls; it being intended, at a future period, to have frescoes painted in the vacant spaces, between the pillars. The east and west ends have each three windows, above the panel-

FINGER-PLATE.

ing, each window being divided by mullions into three lights or lights, having quatrefoiled heads and tracery. The windows are filled with stained glass, of simple but characteristic pattern, consisting, in each light, of the rose, thistle and shamrock, surmounted by Royal crowns, on a ground of elegant diaper-work; and the whole is bordered by a narrow fillet, having roses at intervals. The tracery in the heads of the windows has sprays of roses. The effect of these windows is exquisitely beautiful. The rich colours in them, and the softened tone of the light which streams through their various hues, and latticed work, add an impressive magnificence to the lavish decorations of the apartment.

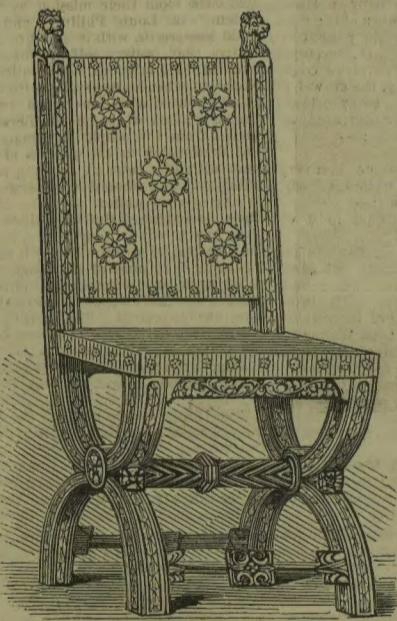
A deeply moulded base runs round the room, and from it rises the paneling of wainscot, of an excellent and enriched design, in the napkin pattern. There are three rows of paneling of this pattern; and, above them, on either side of the apartment, is a series of spaces, nearly square, which are to be filled with bassi-relievi, carved in oak, representing important events in the lives of the Queens of England. Six of these spaces occur on the sides of the room, and above each fire-place is a long space or panel. In the space over the west fire-place, an experimental bas-relief has been introduced, to ascertain the general effect which may be expected from the intended series; and it harmonises exquisitely with the character of the room. Over these sunken panels for bassi-relievi, and separated from them by a deep moulding, enriched with paterae of varied and elaborate design, is another series, but of tall panels, within which portraits of the Sovereigns of England

will be painted, on a gilded ground. Of these spaces there are twenty-eight in all, six being at either end, and eight on either side of the room. All the vacant panels have been hung, temporarily, with a superb paper of the richest colours, on a gilt ground. The frieze above these panels is most elaborately enriched with oak leaves and acorns, having shields charged with the armorial bearings, properly blazoned and gilded, of the different Sovereigns of England since the Conquest. At intervals, and between each shield, is a narrow label, running diagonally over the oak leaves, painted vellum colour, on which are the names of the Sovereigns whose arms are delineated on the shields. The cresting above the frieze is of most exquisite design and

richness of character, consisting of Tudor flowers and quatrefoils, with roses on pierced tracery. The compartments of the paneling are divided from each other by carved pillars, rising to the height of the frieze; and between each tall panel also is a slender pillar of similar delicate workmanship. The pillars are elevated on square pedestals, having moulded bases to correspond to the base of the paneling to the room, with sunken

panels and quatrefoils upon the respective faces. These pillars are octagonal, and each side is elaborately carved with small quatrefoils in alternate series. About midway up the pillars is a foliated lozenge-shaped ornament, above which the pillar is again of octagonal form and quatrefoiled. From the lozenge ornament on the pillars, on the north and south sides of the room, spring the branches for gas-lights, which are most elaborately wrought in diamond pattern, and end in a rich coronal. Small shields with the arms of England are affixed to the fronts of the branches. The lesser pillars between the panels terminate in crocketed pinnacles. Slender pillars rise from short pedestals above the frieze, to correspond to those below; they have beautifully carved capitals.

The small doorways leading into the House of Lords and the Corridors are precisely similar to each other in decoration; they are slightly recessed, the upper corners of the recesses having segments of arches with fleurs-de-lis in them. Three boldly sculptured bosses are over each door. The doors themselves are each of two wings, paneled in



CHAIR IN THE VICTORIA LOBBY.

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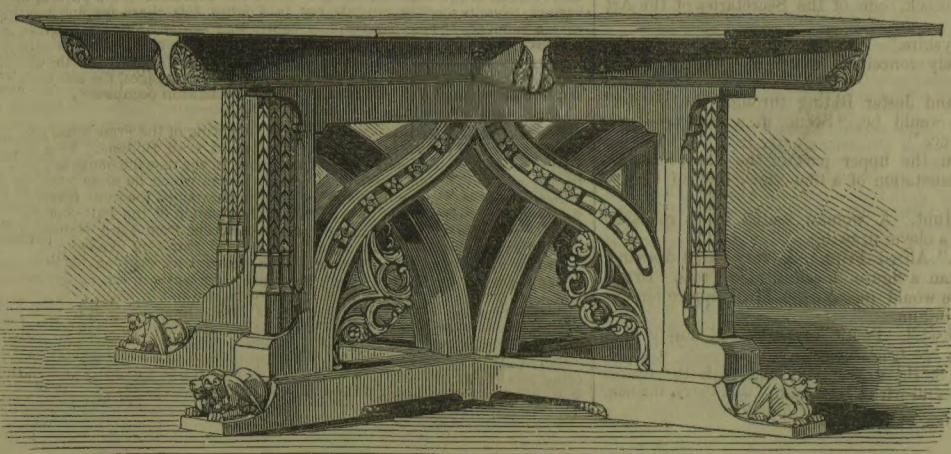
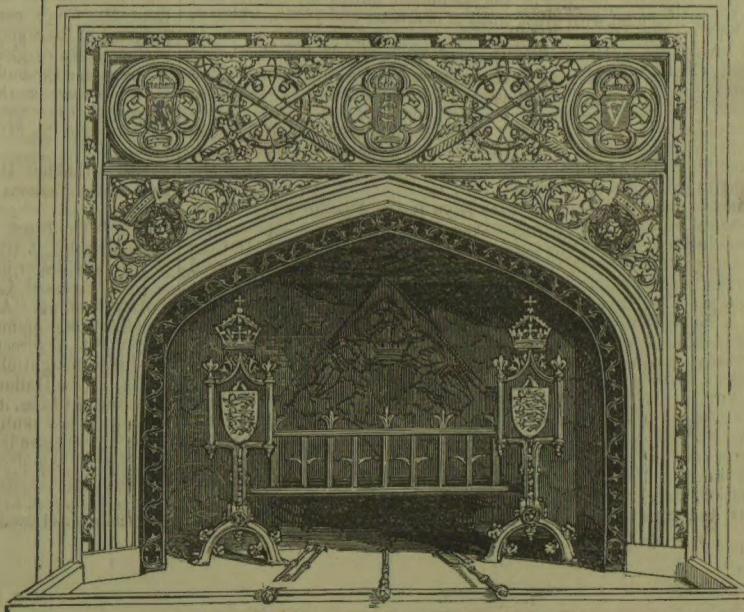


TABLE IN THE VICTORIA LOBBY



THE VICTORIA LOBBY.



FIRE-PLACE.

sists of a quatrefoil, bearing a rose in the centre; and from it sprays trellage of exceedingly complicated design and arrangement, forming an elegant ornament to the door, strictly in keeping with the architectural members in its vicinage.

The large doorway on the south side, leading into the, at present unfinished, Victoria Gallery, is of lofty pitch, very much decorated, and deeply recessed. Four shields, with crowns over them in alto-relievo, and bearing the arms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, respectively, are at intervals in the mouldings on either side of the door, roses filling up the vacant spaces; whilst small labels, on which are inscribed Anglia, Scotia, Hibernia, and Wallia, are under each shield. Around the arch, a series of small quatrefoils is introduced, and the spandrels have quatrefoils with a rose and a fleur-de-lis within them. The archway on the north wall corresponds exactly in design to its companion opposite; and magnificent curtains of damask, with deep gold fringes, conceal the spaces left for both doors, which are, as yet, unfinished. As the door on the north side is a false one, a statue of her Majesty will be placed on a pedestal in front of it a future period. We believe that it is already commissioned. The seat shown in our view is not a fixture, but has only a temporary right to its locality.

THE CEILING.

The Ceiling of the Victoria Lobby is excessively rich in decoration. It is divided by massive tie-beams into nine large compartments, and each of these is again divided into eight by small ribs; at the intersections of which, and at their junctions with the tie-beams, are exquisitely sculptured bosses, all varied in character, and richly gilded. The faces of the tie-beams are deeply moulded, and along them is carved an intricate trellise, having labels at intervals, intertwined and running diagonally amidst it, painted vellum colour, and bearing the motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit." The trellise is coloured and gilded. At the intersections of the tie-beams are bosses of great diversity, richness, and vigour of design; consisting of lions in varied attitudes, surrounded by a bold foliage, gilded and painted, in vivid tints. The surface of the Ceiling is painted a dark blue. Within the compartments are heater-shaped shields, containing, alternately, the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and around them are enriched quatrefoil borders, with fleurs-de-lis and coronas, the former in the central angles and the latter at the corners. At the points where the tie-beams enter the walls, an elaborate foliage rises from the capitals of the slender pillars at the sides, and similar foliage from the pillars at the angles of the room. From the variety and richness of the sculptural decorations of this Ceiling, and the vivid colours employed in their enrichment, the effect is gorgeous in the extreme, almost surpassing in splendour that of the House of Lords, yet so softened by the tone of the stained glass as to be perfectly free from intrusive brightness.

THE FIRE-PLACES.

The Fire-places are of very elegant design, and elaborate workmanship. The opening for the fire is a low arch, deeply recessed; the sides and back, incrusted with red and blue encaustic tiles, having the lions of England and the Royal monogram on them respectively. The spandrels of the arch are enriched with Tudor roses, crowned, painted and gilded; and from them flow, in graceful arrangement, the thistle and shamrock, also gilded. In a long panel, immediately above the arch, are three quatrefoils, within circles, having, in their centres, shields of the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and, in gilt letters, on blue labels twining under the shields, the respective mottoes "Dieu et Mon Droit," "Nemo me Impune Lacerat," and "Quis Separabit." In the spaces between the quatrefoils are circles of oak branches, with sceptres and swords placed saltire-wise upon them, intertwined by a cord and tassels. The stove is very low, and along the top bar are fleurs-de-lis. The reredos, or back, rises high in gable form, and has upon it the Royal Arms of England, with its supporters and crest. The fire-dogs are of brass, and represent shields, with the lions of England upon them, pendant from standards of enriched design, resting on splayed feet, ornamented with foliage; the standards being surmounted by Regal crowns. The fire implements are of wrought brass, elegantly designed. It will be seen, by our representation, that fenders, those necessary adjuncts to modern fire-places, are dispensed with; a raised moulding round the hearth serving in lieu thereof, besides being made in accordance with the style of architecture of the room. We should observe that the bas-relief represented in our delineation of the Fire-place is not carved in oak, but is merely in plaster, coloured to imitate oak: the subject is Queen Philippa interceding with Edward the Third in behalf of the Citizens of Calais. On brackets, over each Fire-place, are clocks, in oak cases, beautifully carved. The cases have gables, with crockets and finials, and at the corners are small buttresses, with pinnacles: they were made by Webb. The works of the clocks are by Vulliamy. The dials are exquisitely enamelled in blue and gold, and colour.

THE FURNITURE.

The furniture of the Victoria Lobby is of truly artistic design and character, and shows how much is gained in effect and style, by having an artist's master-mind to direct the upholsterer's skill. In arrangement and details, nothing can be better or more in unison with the architectural features of the room than the chairs and tables; and the *tout ensemble* produced by them, in their proper places, is perfectly beautiful. In point of workmanship, they are of exquisite finish, and add to the repute of Mr. Webb, of Bond-street, in whose establishment they were made.

The Chairs are of oak. They have straight backs, with lions' heads at the top. Russian leather, of a red colour, is strained tightly over the backs, and secured by brass nails, of Gothic pattern and form. Tudor roses are stamped on the leather and gilded.

The seat is of Russian leather also, but without stuffing, the stout leather resting on the webbing underneath. The legs are formed like a curved X, and are strengthened by a middle bar. The legs are exquisitely foliated, and richly carved, and the middle bar is of an extremely beautiful pattern and workmanship. Our Engraving gives an accurate representation of the unique and picturesque character of these Chairs; and to it we refer our readers, premising that much of the carved work is so delicate, that we can only give a general idea of it. There are sixteen Chairs in all, all of them being of one pattern. Each is three feet four inches and a half in height at the back; the seat of the usual height, one foot seven.

Two Tables are in the Lobby, of octagonal form, and peculiarly effective design. As the tables are alike in form and ornamentation, we need only describe one of them, and refer our readers to our engraved representation to elucidate points which may not be readily understood from a verbal description. It has four legs resting on moulded plinths, and supporting bearers, stretching from corner to corner; and four other bearers radiate from the centre to the sides of the Table, the extremities of all the bearers being carved in elegant foliage. The legs are delicately enriched by a leaf pattern carved on them, and have plain moulded capitals and bases; whilst, on the ends of the plinths from which they rise, are winged lions and dragons couchant. Ogee arches span from leg to leg, each ornamented with elaborate paterae, in narrow sunken panels; and on their under sides are bold curved enrichments, trefoiled. The tops of the Tables are parquetté, or formed of small pieces of wood inlaid in a lattice fashion, and very highly polished. The general character of these Tables is great strength, blended with richness of decoration, and perfect keeping with the florid embellishments of the room. The Carpet is of the same pattern as that in the House of Lords, a deep blue, with gold-coloured roses.

In the View we give of the Interior of the Victoria Lobby, we have omitted the chairs and tables, that the general architectural features of the apartment might be unbroken; and, consequently, our readers must imagine, in the mind's eye, the appearance of the furniture, the tables, surrounded by chairs, and the branches for candles upon them. Our View is looking west, showing the great door to the Victoria Hall on the left hand. The fire-place is given in detail, to show its sculptural adornments, and the fire-dogs and stove on a larger scale than in the general view.

It is impossible to conceive a more Regal apartment than is the Victoria Lobby, every detail being in such exquisite taste, and so gorgeously enriched by colour and gold; and, in addition to its splendour, there is the prevailing feeling that the embellishments are ALL ART, no hackneyed design or copied enrichment being introduced: all are new and beautiful. Indeed, we doubt whether even King Louis of Bavaria, that art-loving Monarch, ever imagined a more perfect specimen of art-decoration than this room will present, when all the architect's intentions are carried out. Even now, there is not a single decoration, or piece of furniture, which does not bear the stamp of genius and consummate taste; and when the pictorial beauties are

added to its architectural, no room in Europe will exceed it in magnificence and appropriateness.

Next week we shall illustrate the Regal Throne, and other Royal enrichments, in the House of Lords.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri"—composed in 1813 for the Theatre San Benedetto, in Venice, after the triumphant production of "Tancredi" at the Fenice in the same year—was performed on Saturday night, in presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert, and a brilliant assemblage of rank and fashion—the hero of a hundred fights being seen, also, in the Duke of Bedford's box. This comic opera has not been given for some years, and its story, therefore, not being so familiar to the *habitués*, as buffa operas of more modern date, the audience were not so alive to the admirable points in the acting of the *troupe*. About the singing, however, there was no misapprehension; it was certainly a remarkable fact, to meet with a first-rate company of artists, entirely new to this country, without having recourse to the talents of Grisi, Persiani, Mario, Ronconi, Tamburini, &c., in the cast. Albini was *Isabella*, the Italian in Algiers; Mdle. Angelina, *Elvira*, the tempestuous wife of the Bey; Mdle. A. Bellini, *Zulma*, her attendant; Marini, *Mustapha*, the Bey; Salvi, *Lindoro*, the Italian captive; Rovere, *Taddeo*, the hen-pecked husband of *Isabella*; and Polonini, *Haly*, the Captain of the Algerine Corsairs. The action of the piece is very slight. *Mustapha*, the Bey of Algiers, tired of the Eastern beauties of the harem, commissions *Haly* to find a Christian captive, resolving to transfer *Elvira* to *Lindoro*. *Haly*, meeting with *Taddeo* and *Isabella*, who are shipwrecked on the coast of Algiers, conveys her to *Mustapha*. *Taddeo* passing himself off as her uncle to save his life. *Isabella* is a spirited Italian, who at once brings the Bey to submission; and meeting with her former lover, *Lindoro*, the three captives conspire together, and, by making *Mustapha* become a chief of the *Pappataci*, a supposed sect, the adored of womankind, and plying him with wine, manage their escape from Algiers. The situations in the second act, in which the Bey puts on, over his rich Oriental costume, a dress coat, powdered wig, &c., and takes the absurd *Pappataci* oath, are extremely laughable. *Rovere*, so long the great star of the Viennese Imperial Theatre, and of the Scala at Milan, managed to ingratiate himself in the favour of the public before the second act had closed, although many of his jokes were lost, from the want of knowledge of his peculiar style. Once familiar with his audience, *Rovere* will prove a welcome addition. He has inexhaustible fun in his nature, and he has the advantage of being an excellent singer, a quality rarely met with in buffo actors. *Marini* was unfortunately labouring under combined indisposition and stage-fright, and did not create the great sensation that had been anticipated. But he will take the highest position eventually. He is the most famed *basso profundo* of Italy, gigantic in stature, with a massive, sonorous, and musical voice. He has wonderful flexibility, and his powers are very versatile. In the finale of the first act, and in the "Pappataci," he greatly distinguished himself, despite of the drawbacks we have referred to. He was too ill to repeat the part on Tuesday, and a change of opera was the consequence. *Salvi* sang the tenor part deliciously, difficult and high as it is for the voice. Nothing could be more charming than his singing in the andantino "Languir per una bella," and in the duo with *Marini*, "Se inclinati." He was greatly applauded. *Polonini's* "Haly" was of great aid in the concerted pieces. The great hit was, however, made by *Albini*, who again created quite a *furore*, not only by the never-equalled charm of her contralto notes, but by her marvellous execution of the most florid divisions in the mezzo soprano register. There never, perhaps, was an instance of any artiste coming to this country with such little noise, having such a decided success. Everything she sings is received with a torrent of approbation. Her intonation is so perfect, and her organ is so sympathetic, that she touches the heart more than any other vocalist we ever recollect, except Malibran. She proved the varied excellencies of her style by thus appearing as a *cantatrice buffa*. Her acting is so natural, and the play of her features so speaking, that she would be appreciated highly if she were not the great vocalist she is felt to be. She has two cavatinas in this opera, "Cruda sorte," in the first act, and "Pensa alla patria," in the second; the slow movement of the latter is pathetic and patriotic in sentiment, and it was sung with a fervour as to insure a rapturous encore; in the allegro, *Albini* executed some sparkling cadences with consummate skill and finish.

On Tuesday night "Lucia" was repeated for the third time. At the first performance *Ronconi*, who made his *début* as *Enrico Ashton*, was too hoarse to do justice to the music. On the second occasion *Tamburini* was to have played it, but was taken ill, and Signor Pietro Ley was substituted at the eleventh hour. On Tuesday, however, *Ronconi* appeared with all his vigour, and a finer piece of acting we have never witnessed; his singing being also remarkable for power and brilliancy, although the quality of the voice in the level passages is not of the most musical order.

Of the charming *Lucia* of Mdme. Persiani, of the impassioned *Edgar* of *Salvi*, and the impressive *Bidebent* of *Polonini*, we have before written in terms of unqualified eulogy; and, on Tuesday evening, these parts were equally as superbly rendered, despite of a cough which seemed to annoy the *prima donna* in the earlier scenes. Every ovation was bestowed during the evening, but *Costa's* excellent discretion in not accepting encores is much to be praised. The Duchess of Kent and suite occupied her Majesty's box.

On Thursday night, *Bellini's* "Puritani" was given for the first time, with *Grisi* as *Elvira*; Mdle. Angelina, *Henrietta*; Mario, *Arturo*; *Tamburini*, *Giorgio*; Tagliafico, *Riccardo*; Tulli, *Bruno*; and *Polonini*, *Walton*. The *Diva* was in splendid voice, and never sang more beautifully. In the *Polaca*, "Son Virgin Vezzosa," she introduced some novel divisions, which created quite a sensation. Her acting in the finale of the first act was admirable. In the mad scene, "Qui la voce," the passion and pathos of her vocalisation quite electrified the house. Her duet with *Mario*, in the last act, was also superbly rendered. We never saw this great *prima donna* looking better, with more power and sweetness of voice. The cheering was immense, from beginning to end. *Mario*, who had two picturesque costumes of a Cavalier in the time of the First Charles, also shared in the honours of the evening. His "A te o cara" was rapturously encored; *Grisi's* holding note being as wonderful as ever in the quatuor. *Mario* acted with more than ordinary vigour, and his "Ella è Tremante" was sung with impassioned feeling. *Tamburini* sang the music of *Giorgio* with infinite expression, particularly the cavatina in the second act. He was to have played his original part of *Riccardo* and *Marini* that of *Giorgio*, but, on Wednesday, a change was rendered necessary, owing to the latter artist being still severely indisposed. *Tagliafico's* *Riccardo*, undertaken at a very short notice, was creditable.

The "Suoni la Tromba" duo was well commenced by the two bassi; but, in the ensemble at the close, their voices did not blend well together, and the absence of a singer with the massive quality of a Lablache was felt. The opera, however, on the whole, never gave us more unmixed satisfaction.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The fourth Concert, on Monday, was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent. There was a numerous attendance of rank and fashion, and the room were crowded to excess. The Royal amateurs arrived at eight o'clock, and were received with the National Anthem, and remained until the end of the Concert. The programme exhibited the remarkable event of *Costa* conducting the first part, and *Mendelssohn* the second act. Beethoven's Symphony in F, beautifully played, was the opening piece. Misses A. and M. Williams sang Rossini's duetto, "Quis est homo," from the "Stabat Mater," very smoothly, the cadence being nicely executed. Then came the lion of the evening, *Mendelssohn*, in Beethoven's Pianoforte Concerto in G, *Costa* directing the orchestral accompaniments. The sensation produced by the gifted composer's magnificent execution was unparalleled. His touch is exquisite; and, as a contemporary has remarked, "he has all the vigour of a giant with the fancy of the poet." The Concerto itself is one of Beethoven's weakest works of that class; but, in *Mendelssohn's* hands, it came out with a charm and freshness, impossible to describe in conventional language of criticism. He introduced two cadences of surpassing skill, sporting with the Beethovenian themes in endless variety of contrapuntal treatment. The flow of ideas seemed to be inexhaustible, and the glorious impulse of the whole irresistibly captivating. He played the Concerto entirely from memory; and his working up of the themes of Beethoven quite electrified even the accomplished members of the orchestra. Her Majesty and Prince Albert applauded the pianist warmly. Miss M. Williams sang an elegant aria by F. Rossi, bearing date 1866, "Ah! verduni quel core," charmingly. Weber's chivalrous overture, "Euryanthe," closed the first part. *Costa* conducted it with an ardour and impetuosity that were communicated to the executants, and created quite a corresponding *furore* from the listeners. *Mendelssohn* conducted the second part, comprising his own Scotch Symphony in A minor, No. 3, and his Overture, Scherzo, Song with Chorus, "You spotted snakes," and the Notturno, March, and Finale Chorus, from the "Midsummer Night's Dream." It is needless to add, that these well-known inspirations—so replete with fancy, feeling, and imagination—were received with the highest enthusiasm. The Misses Williams' singing of Weber's duet, "Come, be gay," from the "Freischütz," completed the vocal selection of this memorable concert, which reflected the highest credit on the artists engaged in it, and on the spirited Directors, for presenting such an attractive scheme." Mr. Anderson, the hon. treasurer, made admirable arrangements for the reception and accommodation of the Royal visitors. The next concert will be on the 10th of May, on which occasion Madame Persiani and Signor Salvi will sing—the Director of the Royal Italian Opera having, in the most liberal manner, given consent that these great artists should appear.

THE MELODISTS' CLUB.—On Tuesday evening there was a very delightful meeting, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair; on which occasion, the prize of ten guineas, for the best Dramatic Ode, given by Gen. Sir Andrew Barnard, G.C.B., one of the Vice-Presidents, was awarded to Blewitt, the popular veteran composer. Mr. J. L. Hatton gained the second prize, given by W. Foster White, Esq.; and Mr. Charles Horn the third prize of five guineas, given by W. Dixon, Esq. The three compositions were sung by Mr. Machin in excellent style, accompanied by Sir H. R. Bishop. The decision gave general satisfaction. The Brothers Helmsberger, from Vienna, played a Concertante Duo for Two Violins, by Maurer, very brilliantly, and were deservedly cheered for their finished execution. Benedict, the pianist and composer, accompanied them with his customary skill. Herr Hoelzel sang some German songs admirably. Glees were sung by Messrs. Handel Gear, King, Moxley, Elliott, Spencer Foord, Barnby, E. Taylor, &c. The Duke of Beaufort, Lord Saltoun, B. B. Campbell, Esq., M.P.; E. Goldsmid, Esq.; T. Fitzherbert, Esq.; A. Bunn, Esq.; T. Orphant, Esq.; C. L. Gruneisen, Esq.; W. Anderson, Esq., &c., were amongst the members and guests present on this festive occasion. Mr. Parry, the hon.

secretary, whom the *Chronicle* properly calls the life and soul of the Club, was indefatigable in his exertions to provide a great musical treat.

THE MUSICAL UNION.—At the third meeting of this excellent institution, on Tuesday afternoon, in presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a host of amateurs, Haydn's Quartet in G, Op. 59, in F; Beethoven's Quartet, No. 1, Op. 59, in F; and Spohr's second Concertante for two violins, comprised the scheme. The executants were Joseph and George Helmsberger, the sons of the leader of the Imperial Opera in Vienna; M. Deloffre, second violin; Mr. Hill, tenor; Herr Hausmann, violoncello; and Lindsay Sloper, pianoforte. The brother violinists made most successful débuts on this occasion. Joseph, the elder, is a first-rate artist, who proved himself to be as capable of leading in the Haydn quartet as he was of conquering Spohr's difficult combinations; Hausmann, Hill, Deloffre, and Sloper also exhibited their executive powers to the best advantage. Amongst the artists present were Herr Schulof, the pianist from Prague; Madame Oury, the pianiste; Sainton and Vieuxtemps, the violinists; Costa, Wallace, &c. At the fourth meeting, on the 11th instant, Vieuxtemps will lead; and on the 25th, the youthful genius, Joachim.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The third performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," conducted by the gifted composer, took place on Wednesday night at Exeter Hall, which was crowded in every part. The chorus, so full of Paganish character, "Baal we cry to thee," was encored; and the newly-written trio—a charming inspiration—"Lift thine eyes," so nicely sung by Miss Kirkham, Miss Duval, and Miss Dolby, was also demanded a second time. Miss Kirkham is a niece of Mrs. Anderson the pianiste to her Majesty, and a pupil of Mr. Costa: she has a soprano voice of considerable range, and is a young vocalist of much promise. Miss Birch and Miss Dolby, as well as Lockey and Phillips, sang the soli very artistically. The marked improvement in the choral singing is also worthy of praise.

The Oratorio was given last night for the fourth and last time, Miss Hawes resuming her original part of the *Queen*, which she sang so finely at the Birmingham Festival; and Standig, *Elijah*. Mendelssohn's presence has given a fresh impetus to this admirable Society.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

This morning will be the second Concert of the pupils of the Royal Academy of Music at the Henover-square rooms. On Monday, at the fifth Meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, Vieuxtemps will lead. On Wednesday, will be the third Concert of Ancient Music, under the direction of Prince Albert; her Majesty will be present. Albini, Mario, and Tamburini, of the Royal Italian Opera; and Standig, Gardoni, and Lablache, of her Majesty's Theatre, will sing. On Friday, is the ninth Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, and the violinist Boucher's *Matinée*, at Willis's Rooms; also the Annual Concert in aid of the Royal Society of Female Musicians—an excellent institution.

Mr. Edney gave a Concert at the Amwell-street Rooms, Pentonville, on Wednesday last, at which Mr. John Parry sang. Mr. Wilson had a full attendance last Monday at the Music Hall. Messrs. Gollmack (pianist), and Oberthun (harp), gave a Concert on Friday at the Hanover-square Rooms, conducted by Jules de Gilmes and Benedict.

At the last Concert of the Amateur Musical Society, in Store-street, Mr. H. Leslie, the Hon. Secretary, distinguished himself in a violoncello solo, on themes from "Lucia." M. Oury, the violinist, and Madame Oury, the pianiste, are in town for the season. Verdi, the composer, is daily expected in London, to direct the production of a new opera at Her Majesty's Theatre. His "Macbeth," recently so successful at the Pergola, in Florence, has been purchased for the Royal Italian Opera, and Grisi will appear as *Lady Macbeth*. Verdi's "Lombardi" has failed at the Italian Opera in Vienna, but his "Ernani" has been triumphant. Madame Tadolini, and the English singer, Miss Hayes, and the French artiste, Mdle. Borghese, are in the Viennese troupe; as also Ivanoff, the Russian tenor. The firm of Meheti, in Vienna, has given Balf's £240 for the right of representing the "Bondman" in that capital, and in the Austrian dominions. Mr. W. Rea gave the third and last of his Concerts of Classical Chamber Music, at Crosby Hall, on Tuesday evening. He is a clever and rising pianist, and played Beethoven's Sonata in E flat with great skill. A pretty song of his writing, "The stormy night," sung by Mr. Ferrand, gained an encore; as also a ball

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR MAY.

ON THE PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN. *

(From the New Monthly Belle Assemblée Magazine.)

BY THE EDITRESS (CAMILLE TOULMIN).

The eyes of Nations watch thee, Crowned Child,
The baby-monarch, and now girlish-wife!
A son to thee should be in measure wild,
Broken by discord—emblems of thy life!
Yet no; I will believe that civil feuds
Henceforth shall calm them at thy will and

O'er then a pitying seraph fondly broods,
Instilling Truths which only Sorrows teach;
That wisdom greater than the pedant schools,
With all their aids to their disciples show,
And yet the knowledge that supremely rules
Life's tangled woof of mingled joy and woe!

Be brave, young Bourbon! thou art all a Queen;

Fear GOD on High—but know no other dread;

Be firm, right as thou hast bravely been,

And fees shall bend, like needs, beneath thy tread!

Poor shatter'd Spain! the golden, sunny land

Of vine and olive—orange—myrtle bowers,

Whose soil has sucked, as some fell demand,

Its people's life-blood split in crimson showers!

Oh, Isabella!—be it thine to sheathe

The sword of strife; or, breaking it in twain,

Bid it melted by the furnace breath

To gentle instruments for honest gain!

* For some allusions in these stanzas, see the *Times* and other newspapers during the last week.—April 12, 1847.—C.T.

A DESOLATE HOUSE.

There were not two dragon sentries keeping ward before the gate of this abode, as in magic legend are usually found on duty over the wronged innocence imprisoned; but besides a glowering visage, with thin lips parted wickedly, that surveyed all comers from above the archway of the door, there was a monstrous fantasy of rusty iron curling and twisting like a petrifaction of an arbour over the threshold, budding in spikes and corkscrew points, and bearing, one on either side, two ominous extinguishers, that seemed to say, "Who enter here, leave light behind!" There were no talismanic characters engraved on the portal, but the house was now so neglected in appearance, that boys chalked the railings and the pavement—particularly round the corner where the side wall was—and drew ghosts on the stable door; and being sometimes driven off by Mr. Towlinson, made portraits of him, in return, with his ears growing out horizontally from under his hat. Noise ceased to be, within the shadow of the roof. The brass band that came into the street once a week, in the morning, never brayed a note in at those windows; but all such company, down to a poor little piping organ of weak intellect, with an imbecile party of automaton dancers, waltzing in and out at folding doors, fell off from it with one accord, and shunned it as a hopeless place.—*Dombey and Son.*

A SUBURBAN VILLA.

Sir Barnet and Lady Skittles, very good people, resided in a pretty villa at Fulham, on the bank of the Thames, which was one of the most desirable residences in the world when a rowing-match happened to be going past, but had its little inconveniences at other times, among which may be enumerated the occasional appearance of the river in the drawing-room, and the contemporaneous disappearance of the lawn and shrubbery. Sir Barnet Skittles expressed his personal consequence chiefly through an antique gold snuff-box, and a ponderous silk pocket-handkerchief, which he had an imposing manner of drawing out of his pocket like a banner, and using with both hands at once. Sir Barnet's object in life was constantly to extend the range of his acquaintance. Like a heavy body dropped into water—not to disparage so worthy a gentleman by the comparison—it was in the nature of things that Sir Barnet must spread an ever-widening circle about him, until there was no room left. Or, like a sound in air, the vibration of which, according to the speculation of an ingenious modern philosopher, may go on travelling for ever through the interminable fields of space, nothing but coming to the end of his moral tether could stop Sir Barnet Skittles in his voyage of discovery through the social system.—*Dombey and Son.*

A LYRIC FROM THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

I stood at Brighton on the beach,
(At Brighton where they brought up
Toots)

The shingle was beneath my feet,
And some of it was in my boots.

Old boats were there stuck up on end,
Machines for bathing, too, were near.

The packet for Dieppe was scratching
Her sides against the famed Chain Pier.

I stood and thought I'd have a carriage—
For many on the Steyne were seen.
Drawn by donkeys, goats, horses,
And trot away to Rottingdeane!

When up there came a British seaman,
Very stubby on the chin,
Says he—"Your honour, go a fishing,
This here's the time to pull 'em in."

"Happy thought," thinks I. "I'll do it,
Catch no end of cods and crabs,
Eels and whiting, soles and flounders—
Called by vulgar people, 'dabs'—"

"You'll have sport, Sir—never fear, Sir,
No one never knew it fail

When the breeze hangs off, here,
n'ard,

Blow it—one might kitch a whale".

So we started. In the stern sheets
Of the trim-built skiff I sat;
It was called the "Royal Albert"—
Name of boat as well as hat,
Lots of prog was stowed on board,
Such prog as one can eat, sans dishes,
With periwinkles, à la hooks,
Adapted to the tastes of fishes.

So at least we deemed—and flung
Overboard the tempting bait,
Threw a kedge into the ocean,
And for bites began to wait—
Began to wait—a long beginning—
Twixt the bottom and the top,
Not a fish would give its custom .
To our periwinkle shop.

The ocean stirr'd, as in the fidgets,
And tossed and rolled our skiff so tight;
We bobbed and baited, bobbed and
baited,
Not a bite—no—not a bite!

A NICE WIFE.

The fact is, I never was fond of needlework at the best of times, and really and truly, I never could see the fun of passing the heyday of one's youth darning stockings, and cobbling up a pack of old clothes as full of holes as a cinder-shovel. So I longed to have an instrument just to amuse myself with for an hour or two in the day, or play over an air or two to Edward of an evening. And it wasn't as if I hadn't got any music-books; besides, I really and truly was sick and tired of doing kettle-holders and working a pack of filthy copper kettles in Berlin wool with a stupid "Mind it boils" underneath them, or else working a lot of braces and slippers for Edward, which, in his nasty vulgar way, he said were too fine by half for use, or else sitting for hours with your toe cocked up in the air netting purses and spending a mint of money in steel beads for a pack of people that you didn't care twopence about, and who never gave you so much as a trumpery ring or brooch in return (I hate such meanness).—*The Greatest Plague of Life.*

A MISTAKE.

I declare it really wasn't prudent to trust that Emma to do a thing, and even that little lamb of a Kitty of mine was scarcely safe with a stupid, like her, in the house. For I recollect once, I had been thinking the simpleton had a great deal of spare time on her hands, and might just as well do a little needlework as sit twiddling her finger and thumb of an evening, so I told her that my little poppet of a Kitty was growing so fast that all her things were getting too short for her, and she really wanted a tuck out in her best frock, and would certainly look all the better for it, so I would thank her to attend to it that night, and let it be done before she went to bed. In the evening, I was in the parlour, boiling down some quince pills to make a nice fixture for my hair, and all the while I could hear that sweet little cherub of mine down stairs crying; so I said to myself what the dickens can that idiot be doing with the child in the kitchen at this time of night, when it ought to have been undressed and in bed a good hour ago? Off I trotted to see what precious bit of stupidity my lady was at now. When I reached the kitchen I thought I should have fainted, for there sat that Emma, with my little angel on her knee, dressed out in its best frock, and with its dear little innocent face daubed all over with treacle, just as if it had been tarred. "What on earth have you been doing with the child, Emma?" I exclaimed, "I thought as you said it was to have a tuck out in its best frock, ma'am," she replied, "it could have nothing finer than plenty of bread and treacle." And then to my horror I learnt from her, that when I told her I fancied the child would look all the better for having a tuck out in its best frock, bless and save us, if the stupid oaf didn't imagine that I wished it to have a grand feast in its Sunday clothes.—*The Greatest Plague of Life.*

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED:

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

JOHN DOUGLAS EDWARD HENRY CAMPBELL, DUKE OF ARGYLL, was born in 1777. In early life he entered the army, and served under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercromby, in Holland. He afterwards represented the county of Argyll for more than twenty years, as Baron Sundridge. He retired from Parliament about the year 1821, and chiefly resided at Ardencaple Castle, his seat in Dumbartonshire, till his accession to the title, on the death of his brother, the sixth Duke, in 1839.

His other titles were, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount Lochow and Glenilla, Lord of Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tirry, in the Peerage of Scotland; Baron Sundridge, of Comb Bank, county Kent, and Lord Hamilton, in the Peerage of England.

His offices were, Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household, and Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, Admiral of the Western Isles, Keeper of Dunoon Castle, and of Dunstaffnage and Carrick, one of her Majesty's State Councillors for Scotland, and Lord-Lieutenant and Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Argyll. He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and Knight of the Thistle.

He married first, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Campbell, Esq., of Fairfield, but had no issue by that lady, who died in the year 1818. The Duke married secondly, 17th April, 1820, Joan, only daughter of John Glusel, Esq., by whom (who died in 1828) he had two sons and a daughter.

His Grace is succeeded in his estates and honours by his only surviving son, George, Marquis of Lorn, who married, in 1833, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Sutherland. The Duke died on the 26th ult., at Inverary Castle.

LORD ROKEBY.

EDWARD MONTAGUE, fifth Lord Rokeby, who died on the 7th instant, was eldest son of Matthew Montague, Esq., who succeeded to the Barony at the decease of his brother, Morris Robinson, third Lord. At the period of his decease he had completed his 59th year. He was never married, and is, consequently, succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Col. Henry Montague. The first Peer of the family was the most Rev. Richard Robinson, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, created Baron Rokeby in 1777. His Lordship was a very eminent Churchman, and held, under the Lieutenantcy of the Duke of Northumberland, the dignified office of Lord Almoner.

SIR CHARLES PRICE, BART.

THE decease of this worthy Baronet took place on the 26th ult., at Spring Grove, Richmond, Surrey. He was in his 71st year. By Mary-Anne, his wife, daughter of William King, Esq., of King-street, Covent-garden, he leaves three sons (the eldest the present Sir Charles Ruggie Price, Bart.), and four daughters—viz., Mary, married to William Pott, Esq.; Harriet; Eliza-Albinia, married to Ralph Charles Price, Esq., of Sydenham; and Emily Harriet, wife of Henry Curry, Esq. His father was the late Sir Charles Price, Alderman of and M.P. for London, who filled the Civic chair in 1803, and was created a Baronet in the following year.

DR. SHIRLEY, BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

THE Right Reverend Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, was the son of the Rev. Walter Shirley, Rector of Woodford, Northamptonshire, and was born at Westport, in the county of Mayo, on the 30th May, 1797. He was educated at Winchester College, and at New College, Oxford. He was a Fellow of New College. In 1821 he gained the Bachelor's Prize, for an essay "On the Study of Moral Evidence," a work which displayed vast theological knowledge and great powers of argument. Mr. Shirley was ordained in 1821, and, after being Master of the Schools, at Oxford, in 1826, he, in 1828, succeeded his father in the Rectory of Woodford, on the nomination of his cousin, Earl Ferrers. In 1841 he was appointed a Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral, and Archdeacon of Derby. On the 17th December, 1846, he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford; on the 10th January, 1847, he was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man; and now his demise has occurred within little more than three months from the time of his elevation to the episcopal dignity. Dr. Shirley belonged to what is termed the "Evangelical Party" in the Established Church, but he held no extreme views either with respect to doctrine or discipline. His modest retiring demeanour, and his extremely amiable disposition, endeared him to all who knew him, and his untimely loss is most generally deplored.

SIR DAVIDGE GOULD, G.C.B.

SIR DAVIDGE GOULD, G.C.B., Senior Admiral of the Red, was the son of Richard Gould, Esq., of Wells, Somersetshire, and nephew of Sir Henry Gould, a Justice of the Common Pleas. He was born in 1758, and entered the Navy early in life. His career has been a glorious one, and the name of Davidge Gould is connected with the memorable actions of Lord Rodney and Lord Hotham, and with the Battle of the Nile. The Grand Cross of the Bath, the Medal of the Nile, and a good-service pension of £300 per annum, marked publicly the estimation of his worth. Sir Davidge Gould rose to the rank of Admiral of the Red in 1825. He was also Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.

This gallant and venerable officer died on the 23rd instant, at his seat Hawkhead, Hertfordshire, in the 90th year of his age.

Sir Davidge married, in 1803, Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Willes, Archdeacon of Wells, by whom, who survives him, he leaves no issue.

MOHAMMED AKBAR KHAN.

THIS restless Eastern warrior, the inveterate opponent of the English in India, was the favourite son of the Afghanistan Sultan, Dost Mohammed Khan, whom the British Government deposed from the throne of Kabul, placing the Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk in his room. Akbar Khan fiercely avenged his father's wrongs. A dreadful revolt took place at Kabul on the 2nd November, 1841, and many English were slain in the town, among them the ill-fated Alexander Burnes. Akbar Khan immediately joined the insurgents; and, on the 25th of the same November, he shot Sir William McNaughten in open council, met to deliberate on the evacuation of Kabul. On the 25th Dec., 1841, pursuant to a convention made between Akbar and Major Pottinger, the English, to the amount of 4000 men, quitted their camp near Kabul; they were, nevertheless, in breach of all faith, attacked in a defile by the Afghans, and a horrible massacre ensued. These deeds of Akbar, the war that ensued, the restoration of his father Dost Mohammed, the murder of the miserable Prince Shah Shuja, are events of too recent occurrence, and too generally known, to need repetition here.

Since the settlement of affairs in Afghanistan, Akbar remained on a kind of half terms with the English, who, though friendly with his father, knew not well how to act towards the son. His death relieves our Indian Government from its embarrassment. At the time it occurred, Akbar Khan was his father's Wuzeer, and was engaged in carrying on a bitter warfare against the Ghilzies: he had just attacked the village of the Marna Kalif tribe, with unmerciful slaughter, sparing neither age nor sex. Delirium tremens, brought on by excessive drinking, terminated this monster's career of treachery and brutality.

The news of his demise reached Lahore at the end of last January, and in him may well be said to have perished the most fearful foe the Anglo-Indian Government has encountered since Tippoo Saib.

THOMAS BARNEWALL MARTIN, ESQ., M.P., OF BALLINAHINCH, COUNTY GALWAY.

THIS gentleman fell a victim to an attack of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties as one of the Poor Law Guardians, on Friday, the 23rd April. By his death, a vacancy occurs in the representation of the county of Galway. Mr. Martin was son of the late eccentric Richard Martin, Esq., who has given his name to the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals. His possessions in Connaught may, from their extent, be called a territory, but their value is by no means commensurate with their extent. They descend to the honourable gentleman's only daughter and heiress, Miss Martin, of Ballinahinch.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIABILITY OF RAILWAY ALLOTTEES.—The celebrated case of *Woolmer v. Thomas*, was again argued in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. The case, as will be recollected, was originally tried at the Exeter assizes, in 1846. It was an action to recover from an allottee the sum of £2 12s. 6d. per share, on 40 shares of the Direct Exeter, Plymouth, and Devonport Railway, and the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs to the full amount, £105. In the course of last term, Mr. Sergeant Kinglake obtained a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be entered for the defendant upon the chief pleas; why there should not be a new trial on the ground of misdirection; why the verdict should not be reduced to £6; or why there should not be an arrest of judgment. Mr. Crowder and Mr. Greenwood on Monday appeared to oppose the rule; Mr. Sergeant Kinglake and Mr. Smith in support of it.—Mr. Justice Erle read the notes of the learned Judge who presided at the trial.—The counsel on both sides argued the case at considerable length, and the Court took time to consider the judgment.

WAKLEY, M.P., v. COOK AND ANOTHER.—This was an action for a libel brought by the Member for Finsbury against the defendants as proprietors of the *Medical Times*, which contained the publication complained of. The case was tried during the sittings after last term, before the Chief Baron, and the plaintiff had a verdict with £175 damages. Mr. Cockburn, on Monday, moved, in the Court of EXCHEQUER, for a new trial on the ground of misdirection; and the Lord Chief Baron granted the application.

TRIUMPH OF THE BROAD GUAGE.—*Mozley v. Alston.*—The Lord Chancellor gave judgment in this case, in the COURT OF CHANCERY, on Wednesday. We last week noticed the arguments before the Vice-Chancellor. His Lordship decided that the two demurers must be allowed. The Judgment of the Vice-Chancellor of England overruled, and the injunctions which had been granted dissolved.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.—In the BAIL COURT, on Thursday, Sir F. Thesiger said he was instructed by Mr. Muntz, M.P., to apply for a rule calling upon the proprietor, printer, and publisher of the *Railway Times*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against them, for publishing several libellous articles in that journal of the dates of November 28, September 5, December 5th, and the 17th of the present month. The articles complained of in general terms, charged Mr. Muntz, as Chairman of the Birmingham and Leicester Railway, with lending his assistance to forward the views of a bubble company, and swindling company; and they advised Mr. Spooner, M.P., who, as they said, always appeared anxious to maintain a spotless character, to look well after the acts and doings of his colleague (Mr. Muntz), and certain other officials connected with the Birmingham and Leicester Railway. The different articles complained of, some of which are rather long, characterised the whole affair as a bubble company, and imputed improper motives to those concerned in the management.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: Take a rule to show cause.—Rule nisi granted.

THE QUEEN v. MUNTZ, M.P., AND OTHERS.—Mr. Cockburn moved, in the same court, for a rule calling upon Henry Muntz, Esq., M.P., and eleven other Directors of the Birmingham and Oxford Junction Railway Company, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue commanding them to elect by ballot four persons to fill the office of Directors of the Company, to call a meeting of the proprietors for that purpose, and then and there elect four gentlemen to supply the places of four others who were now in the direction. The learned counsel said this case had lately occupied much of the time and attention of the two branches of the Court of Chancery, and the result of it was that, by the decision of the Lord-Chancellor, the parties for whom he appeared were obliged to come to a court of law to ask for relief. The question in dispute arose out of the construction of two acts of Parliament, the 9th William IV, and 8th Victoria. The learned counsel then read the provisions of the statutes, and contended that the defendants not having acted under them, a rule for a mandamus ought to issue.—Mr. Justice Coleridge: Take a rule to show cause.—Rule nisi granted.

POLICE.

THE COUNTESS OF MORNINGTON A PAUPER.

A lady, accompanied by a gentleman, understood to be her legal adviser, made an application at MARLBOROUGH-STREET, on Wednesday, to Mr. Bingham, of a painful nature. The gentleman said:—

"Sir, I have to solicit your advice in a case of a very painful nature. It is a case in which I do not know whether it

MAY.

MOTHER of Hermes ! Goddess-month of mirth,
Of love, and hope ! we welcome thee, sweet May !
The floral sylphs kept vigil at thy birth,
And hymn'd thy praises on thy natal day.
As Venus rising from hoar Ocean's spray,
To bless the world, e'en so thy beauties rise,
Blooming and bright from April's tearful sway,
Gladd'ning the earth, and 'lumining the skies.
Cold is the heart, sweet Month ! which cannot thrill
With redolence of hope, and pleasures fled,
When thou com'st smiling o'er the orient hill,
Crown'd by the Loves, and by the Graces led.
Ah ! well, indeed, may bloom the grove and dale,
To greet thee and thy minstrel-nightingale.

He harbinger thy coming, and the flowers
Open their breasts to drink his nectar song.
Mute are the meander birds of Beauty's bower,
While he, the glory of the feathered throng,
Pours out his soul of melody. Oh ! sweet
To hear his love-notes in the morning fair,
Or dewy eve, when whisp'ring lovers meet,
In rural lanes, perfumed by white-thorn rare.
Queen of the flowers, we greet thy presence well.
Hope, lark-like, springs aloft and hails thee here.
Though clouds may lour, thy sunny smiles repel
Their enmity, and bid the world good cheer.
Oh ! may thy blessings prove without alloy,
Sweet May ! fair month of Nature's teeming joy.

L.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY.

It was not at Longchamps that the newest fashions might be sought this year; for, on that occasion, there was nothing to be seen but the pouring rain and a few closed carriages; we must, therefore, refer to the *réunions* and promenades which followed, both in Paris and London; and to the great *magasins de modes*, where those novelties are preparing which are to burst into being (under the directions of our *élégantes*) with the butterflies, as soon as the present cloudy atmosphere assumes a more genial aspect.

In consequence of the gloomy state of the weather, everything in the shape of spring costume has been behindhand this year, at Paris no less than in London; yet, the milliners have been busy enough to enable us to satisfy the curiosity of our fair readers in regard to the most important particulars. Straw bonnets will still maintain their strong position as the most useful and elegant style of morning bonnet. The variety even of these, however, is endless. All the great houses—such as Beau-drouet, Barenne, Lauré, Maurice Beauvais, Ode, &c.—have each their particular bonnet: one is made of straw mixed with whalebone; another is of a shape more or less open; another has a particular mode of trimming; some have flowers, others feathers; but the highest authorities in these matters assert that the straw bonnet cannot be too simple; and that a small quantity of ribbon or a single flower well placed is generally acknowledged to be the most *comme il faut* style of trimming. The prettiest ribbons for this purpose are those brocaded with flowers called Pompadour. Blue-bells, coquelicots, and ears of corn are much used, as are also mixtures of fruits, currants, grapes, nuts, chestnuts. Natier has even employed peaches, but we should be much inclined to doubt the good taste of the latter ornament.

For a more *habillé* bonnet, tulle, gauze, and paille de riz, are the only materials that can be used at present. Some of the *modistes* make them of a larger shape, and more *coasée*; but the generality still continue in the convenient *juste milieu*, and each lady is at liberty to choose the form that suits her best, and yet to follow the fashion. Feathers are much used in trimming these bonnets, but they must be of a very light description; ostrich feathers are often mixed with marabouts, and

tipped with the most delicate shades. Pink, lilac, white, Nemours blue, and maize, are the favourite colours; but some of our most distinguished *élégantes* have adopted such colours as the vert d'Isly, nut, Casoar, Candie, Chinchilla, and straw colour. Nankin, which is merely a deep maize, is also worn at Paris; but it is, of course, only suitable to very decided *brunettes*. Morning Caps are made in embroidered muslin, trimmed with ribbon, and in a most coquettish and becoming shape. Many of the most

elegant are trimmed with ribbons of different kinds and different shades. For dinner Head-dresses, blond, handsome ribbons, gold ornaments, and small feathers, are the most in requisition. A very favourite style is the coiffure Grecque, made in black lace, trimmed with large pink roses, without leaves. Others are made in white blonde, forming in a point on the forehead, with drooping branches on each side. In general, all the coiffures are made so as to adorn the face, and are only trimmed at the side. The young ladies' flowers still maintain their vogue. Wreaths of all shapes are worn.

Morning Dresses are still made in glacé silk, en redingotte, and quite high. For walking dresses, striped Pekins, Royales pointilles, roseaux silks, striped Fontaynes, are most worn; but, whatever be the material, undecided colours, such as slate, nut colour, dust colour, are much worn; Nemours blue, pink, and black, are also employed: flowers are universally worn.

For dinner dresses, the richest materials are used; such as damasks, veloutés, the Mexicaines Pompadour, Moires antiques, with large bouquets, Lampas, &c.; and always with a mixture of two colours, such as a gold colour, or blue Napoléon, China pink, or chestnut, or dark lilac, on a white ground. These dresses are made in a point, and trimmed à la antique; they may either be open in front over a satin under-skirt, or closed. The body and sleeves may be trimmed with lace or blonde, with bows of ribbon to match.

Ball dresses are made in crépe, tulle, or tarlatan, with several skirts; each of the skirts being looped up with flowers, either in bouquets or wreaths; the bodies pointed, the sleeves very small, and folds, which have now completely supplanted the lace berthes.

The approaching fêtes at the Palace, and in the higher circles, will give us abundant matter for our next bulletin of Fashion, when we shall also be able to speak more at length of the numerous light and graceful tissues in readiness for the advancing warm season.

In the Illustration, the bonnet is round, somewhat wider in the crown than last year, and yet setting close to the cheeks: the material is a magnificent paille d'Italie, trimmed with the same, instead of ribbon, set far back, and bearing two pure white ostrich feathers. A bonnet of paille de riz, trimmed with blonde colour straw, and having on one side a feather of a deeper yellow, twisted towards the crown, is also worn. We have seen, also, two capotes, called Reine Margot, wide towards the temples, but, as it were, hermetically inclosing the cheeks: one of them was white, trimmed with wreaths of blue and white marguerites; and the other with China and marguerite roses.

The Mantelets and Cachemires most in request, are the Isly green, Turkish yellow, Syrian blue, American red, Nankin shade. Chinese black, and amaranth. Mantelets of clear and blended colours, are in high favour.

RAILWAY SPEED.—A special train, consisting of five carriages, was taken from London to Birmingham on Wednesday morning in two hours and 30 minutes. The actual time of travelling did not exceed two hours, being an average speed of 56 miles per hour, the train being stopped four times on the journey to allow other trains to be clear of the line, besides stopping at Wolverton to change engines. The engine which started from London (No. 157) is one of Mr. Stephenson's ordinary patent engines, and the latter part of its journey, 21 miles, was performed in 21 minutes. The maximum speed over upwards of a mile was 75 miles per hour. The engine from Wolverton to Birmingham was also a patent engine of Mr. Stephenson's, having three cylinders, and it performed the first part of the journey, 41 miles (until it was stopped by another train), in 42 minutes; maximum speed on this portion of the journey 64 miles per hour. Lord George Bentinck, and several gentlemen going to the Chester races, were in the train. A side-wind was blowing throughout the journey. Mr. M'Connell (the Locomotive Superintendent of the London and North-Western Railway Company) and Mr. Winter (the Superintendent of Mr. Stephenson's Patent Engines) were on the engine, and describe the motion at the highest velocity as being perfectly steady.

THE CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."—This vessel, commanded by Shing-Shing, now on her passage from Hong Kong to this country, is daily expected to arrive at Woolwich. She is the bearer of most valuable presents from the Emperor to her Majesty and Prince Albert. This will be the first Chinese vessel ever brought to England. She is solely manned by Chinese sailors. It is understood that a troop of celebrated jugglers are on board, and have been engaged to perform in this country.

THE KENTISH RAILWAY LINES.—One of the most important struggles of the session, viz., that between the Brighton and South-Eastern Companies, was, on Tuesday, so far as the Committee of the House of Commons is concerned, decided in favour of the latter company, the preambles of the South-Eastern Company's Bills, with trifling exceptions, having been declared proved, while those of the Brighton were rejected.

HEADS OF THE MONTHS.—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR MAY

M A Y F A S H I O N S.



THE IRÈNE MANTELET.

THE great features of the season seem to be novelties in MANTELETS : of these we are enabled to give three varieties. The first, styled the Irène, is of pale blue satin, and trimmed with broad borders of rich



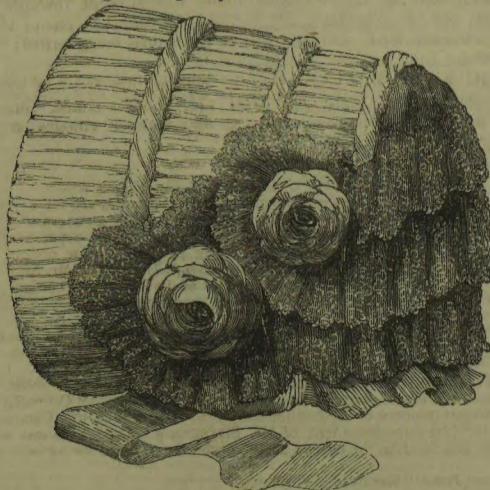
THE LOUISA TERNANDE MANTELET.

black lace. No. 2, named the Louisa Ternande—also of satin, and of a light green tint—is almost entirely covered with volants of Chantilly lace, which give it a very magnificent appearance. No. 3—copied at



MANTELET.

the establishment of Madame Frederick, in Albemarle-street—is of green colour silk, trimmed with volants of black lace, and is distinguished for its elegant simplicity.



STRAW COLOUR GAUZE BONNET.

The BONNET belonging to the same figure, and copied at the same establishment, is of a pale coloured gauze, encircled with blonde of a precisely similar tint, which also hangs in graceful falls over the crown ; a wreath of flowers tastefully disposed on the right side completes the



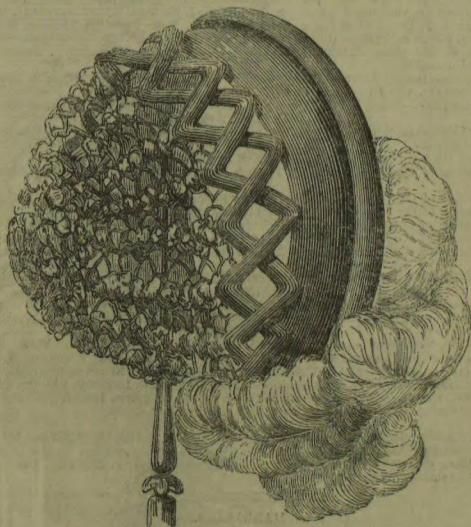
MORNING DRESS—LAVENDER SILK.

outside trimming. The Bonnet underneath, which we have engraved on a larger scale, is from the establishment of Vouillon and Laure in



EVENING DRESS—PALE PINK SATIN.

Hanover-street, Regent-street. It is of pale straw-colour gauze, with a trimming of broad black lace carried over the crown, and



EVENING CAP.

round the left side, in a very bold style; from this two large pink roses admirably relieve themselves. The strings are also of pink. Our three next Illustrations, likewise from Vouillon and Laure's, are, first—a Morning Dress, of pale lavender silk, with stripes of dove and



EVENING DRESS—BLUE GLACE SATIN.

green colour, the two inside stripes being green; and next, an Evening Dress, of the palest possible pink satin, with a cross-bar pattern running



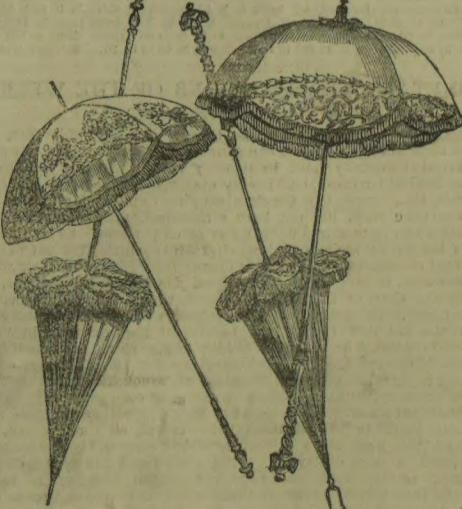
CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

over it rather darker in colour: the trimmings are of gauze, the same tint as the ground of the dress, and ribbon corresponding in colour



NEW RIDING HABIT.

with the stripes. Round the narrow cape of the dress, and round each sleeve, are two rows of pink fringe. The Evening Cap is of rich



PARASOLS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

lace, trimmed on the left side with a green rosette, formed from the feather parts of quills, and a wreath of green and brown vine leaves: the strings are, of course, green.

Our next illustration is an Evening Dress, copied at Madame Frederick's. It is of blue glacé satin, trimmed with deep flounces of elegant Brussels lace. With the exception of a cape, of the same material, the body is quite plain. In the skirt, the edges of the satin are worked into small scallops, the two upper rows of which hang over the lace flounces.

The three Children's Dresses are of light-coloured silks, trimmed with ribbon of the same colour, and narrow rows of lace, which, when arranged across the skirt in the style represented in the first figure, has a very elegant appearance.

The Riding-Habit we give a representation of is not only elegant and novel in shape, but possesses this advantage, viz., that the contrivance by which the body and skirt can be separated one from the other, and again attached, is a great improvement over the old methods. This improvement emanates from Mr. Ford, of Holles-street. Among the novelties in Parasols the most striking is the Indian, an invention of Mr. Sangster's—a return to the simple and elegant in shape, and which, by means of a circular band of India-rubber attached inside the Parasol, at the upper part, causes it to keep closed without the assistance of the external ring. It is represented in the Engraving, marked No. 2. No. 1 was copied at the establishment of Messrs. Morland and Son, Eastcheap.



NEW OPERA CAP.

Our last Illustration is a new style of Opera Cap, the front of which is formed of crimson velvet, the back part being of rich gold lace.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Very limited supplies of English wheat have come to hand this week, coastwise, as well as by land carriage and sample. To-day the quantity on offer was small, while the demand for all kinds was very steady, at fully previous quotations. The show of foreign wheat was trifling, owing to which the holders were firm, and succeeded in obtaining full price in every instance. Grinding barley was held for improved quotations, and the value of other descriptions was well supported. Malt was in moderate request, at unaltered currencies. The oat trade was very steady, and, in some instances, 6d per quarter more money was obtained for the best feed. Beets and peats had an upward tendency. The flour trade was very steady.

ARABLE CROPS.—Wheat, 1860; barley, 260; malt, 3340; oats, 150. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 1000. Foreign: Wheat, 1860; barley, 970; malt, —; oats, 3620. Flour: 1810 sacks.—barrels.

English.—Wheat. Easex and Kent, red, 79s to 82s; ditto white, 82s to 89s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 77s to 81s; ditto white, 82s to 85s; rye, 84s to 58s; grinding barley, 43s to 45s; distilling, 49s to 51s; malting ditto, 51s to 56s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s to 74s; brown do., 67s to 68s; Kingston and Ware, 75s to 78s; Chevalier, 75s to 78s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato ditto, 34s to 36s; Youghal and Cork, black, —s to —s; ditto white, —s to —s; rye beans, new, 47s to 49s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 54s to 57s; maple, 50s to 60s; white, 54s to 58s; boilers, 56s to 60s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 65s; Suffolk, 52s to 65s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 50s to 55s per 280lbs. Foreign—Danzig red wheat, 74s to 82s; white, 76s to 80s; barley, 40s to 48s; oats, 28s to 32s; beans, 48s to 50s; rye, 44s to 50s; —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 40s to 42s per 196lbs; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—For all kinds of seeds we have to report a very slow sale, and last week's prices are with difficulty supported.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 52s to 54s; Baltic, crushing, 48s to 50s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 47s to 50s. Hempseed, 35s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown Mustard seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 7s to 10s to 7s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed (new) £29 to £29 10s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £13 to £13 10s; ditto, foreign, £9 to £10 10s per 1000. Rapeseed cakes, £7 10s to £7 12s per ton. Canary, 60s to 66s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s per cwt.

Bread.—The price of wheat bread in the Metropolis are from 10d to 16d; of household ditto, 8d to 14s.

Industrial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 75s 10d; barley, 48s 5d; oats, 29s 7d; rye, 53s 6d; beans, 49s 11d; peats, 53s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 75s 9d; barley, 50s 2d; oats, 31s 9d; rye, 56s 9d; beans, 50s 11d; peats, 53s 3d.

Tea.—On the whole there is rather more business doing in this market, and prices are fairly supported in every instance.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar—owing to the large quantities pressing for sale—have met at a very slow inquiry at a reduction in value of from 6d to 1s per cwt. Refined goods are also, cheaper.

Rice.—Most qualities are held at extreme currencies; but the actual business doing is by no means large. White rice is quoted at 21s 6d per cwt.

Prunes.—There is still some business done in Irish butter, and, in some instances, the quotations have somewhat improved. Carlow, now, is selling at 52s to 54s; Sligo, 50s to 52s; Cork, 56s to 59s; and Waterford, 50s to 51s per cwt. Foreign butter is in good supply and ready demand, at very full prices. Prime prunes of bacon are producing 1s to 2s per cwt more money. The best Dorset bacon is in fair request, at 5s per firkin, and fresh, 1s4d per dozen lbs. Hams are a slow sale, at 7s to 8s per cwt. Bladered ham, 70s to 84s; and Kegs, 6ds to 7s 4d per cwt. All other kinds of provisions, especially American Cheese, support late rates.

Hops (Friday).—There is a slight improvement in the demand for nearly all kinds of hops, especially for the best qualities of last year's growth, and last week's prices are steadily supported in every instance. The present rates are as under:

Sussex (now) 2s 6d; Weald of Kent ditto, £4 4s to £4 18s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 24s to 26s per cwt.

Friday.—Tees, 20s; Stewart's, 16s 9d; Lambton, 19s 6d; Adelaide, 20s per ton.

Smithfield (Friday).—On the whole, the supply of beasts here to-day was tolerably good, and of fair average quality; yet the demand for all breeds was firm, and Monday's advanced rates were steadily supported. There were in the market 28 beasts, 100 sheep, and 2 calves from abroad. With sheep, we were fairly supplied; still, however, the mutton trade was brisk, at a further improvement in value of 4d per lb—the prime old Downs, in the wool, selling at 6s per lb, and at which a good clearance was effected. In lambs—the supply of which was good—only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. From the Isle of Wight, 320 head came fresh to hand. Calves moved off briskly, at an advance in the quotations of from 2d to 4d per lb; and up to 1s per lb, for the smaller ones. Mutton, 6ds to 7s 4d per cwt.

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Smithfield (Friday).—On the whole, the supply of beasts here to-day was tolerably good, and of fair average quality; yet the demand for all breeds was firm, and Monday's advanced rates were steadily supported. There were in the market 28 beasts, 100 sheep, and 2 calves from abroad. With sheep, we were fairly supplied; still, however, the mutton trade was brisk, at a further improvement in value of 4d per lb—the prime old Downs, in the wool, selling at 6s per lb, and at which a good clearance was effected. In lambs—the supply of which was good—only a moderate business was doing, at late rates. From the Isle of Wight, 320 head came fresh to hand. Calves moved off briskly, at an advance in the quotations of from 2d to 4d per lb; and up to 1s per lb, for the smaller ones. Mutton, 6ds to 7s 4d per cwt.

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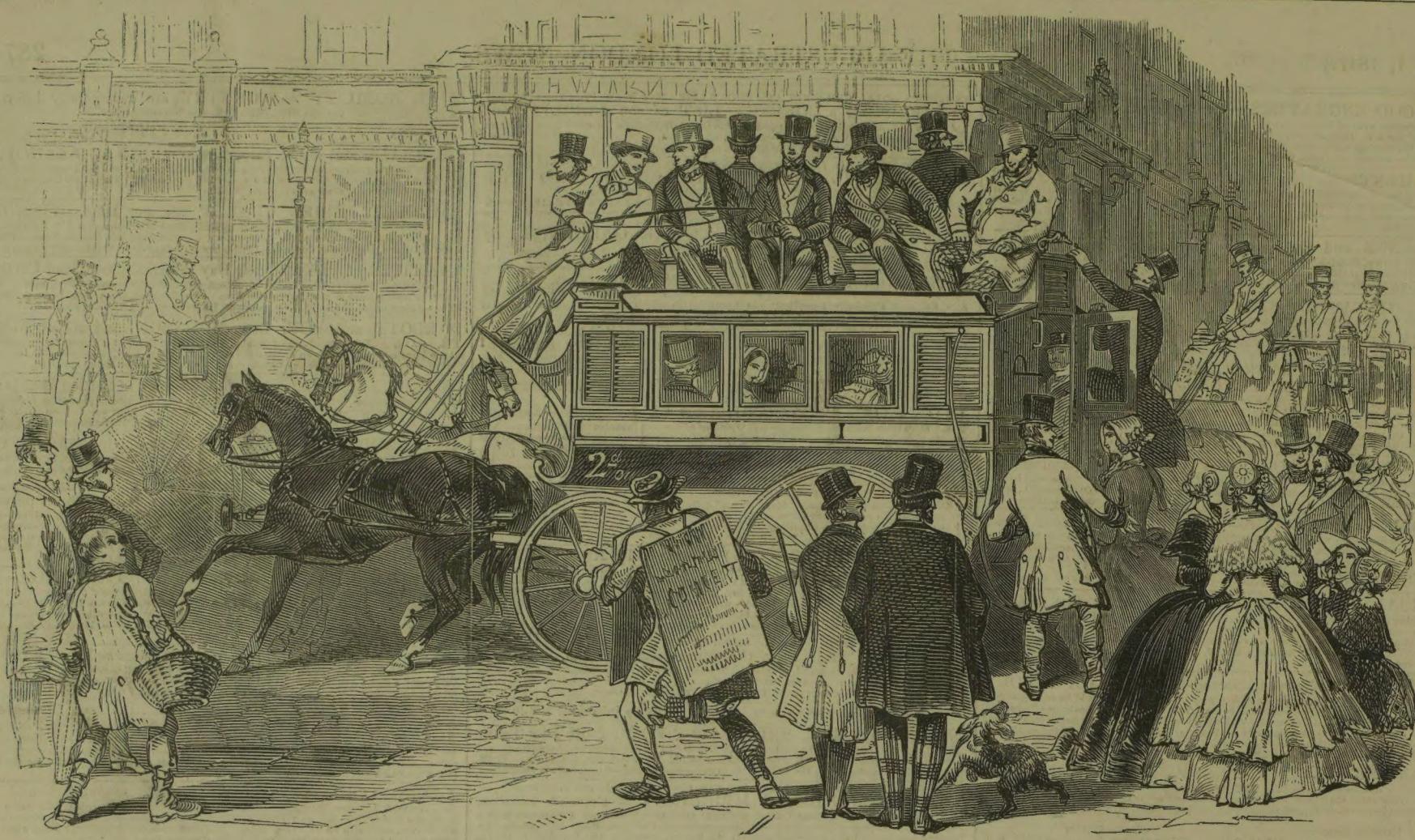
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Brixtonian.—"Diagrams for noting down Problems or Ends of Games may now be obtained, for a mere trifle per hundred, of Hastings, in Carey-street.

A. D. A.—"Cahn's Lessons commence with the new series.

Löry Axpe.—"The King cannot Castle, if any of the squares over which he has to pass are attacked by an adverse piece. But the Rook, in Castling, may pass with impunity the range of one of the enemy's men. Your solution is right.

J. N.—"In the first instance, Calvi plays Kt to K 2nd from apprehension of the check Black's Queen can give at K 2nd, which would prevent White from Castling, or otherwise embarrass his game. We think Calvi right. With regard to the second case, it has occurred to us occasionally, but we have no recollection of its results.

Sly.—"You are right respecting the 6th move, which should be—6. Kt to Kt 5th but the 3rd move you are wrong in.

B. S.—"The Great Yorkshire Chess Meeting is appointed for the 12th of May. Applications for Tickets should be made at once to the Secretary, at the Public Rooms, Kingston-square, Hull.

J. D. G.—"A Member," &c.—We believe it is in contemplation to provide Chess-boards and men for the Reading Rooms of the New Literary Club.

Branzholm.—"You can forward a Post-office Order to Hurst, the Publisher of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle," for that work; and to Williams and Norgate, for Hirshbach's "Leipsic Magazine."

Major ——"M. P."—"Gates-hill."—The "Hand-book" is expected to be ready by the end of May; and we are promised, in addition to the contents already advertised, a series of masterly Problems composed for it by the Rev. H. Bolton, Mr. Kling, and Mr. McG—y.

Binbro.—"The shortest solution is the best—and yours in four moves is very pretty. The signature you adopt should be written legibly.

P. B.—"Your friend is in error. The King certainly cannot pass the check of an adverse man in Castling, but the Rook may always do so.

Juvenis.—"Robin Hood."—The collection of Games and Problems published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS during the last two years, would, doubtless, form an interesting volume; but they are not likely to be procurable in that shape: to obtain them, therefore, you should buy the last four Volumes of the Paper.

Solutions by **G. A. H.**, "Sopraccita," "J. G. H.", "W. S. L.", "Echecs," "J. H.", "J. A. J.", "T. D. B. S.", "W. F. T. H.", "Sly," "Binbro," "J'adoube," and "P. B." are correct. Those by "W. F. J.", "R. K. S.", "Jacobus H.", and "Inquirer," are wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, NO. 170.

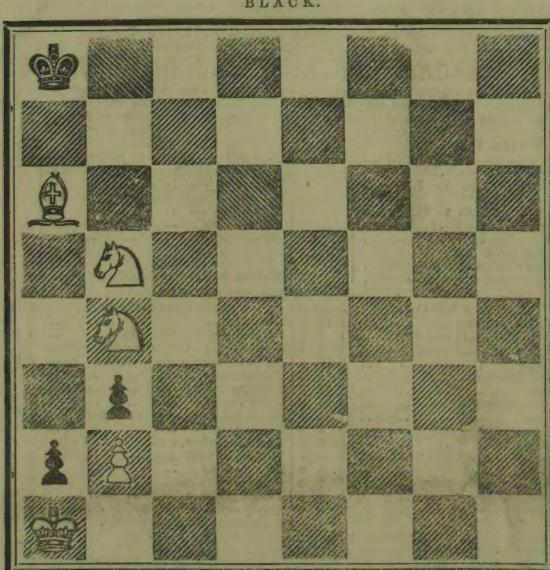
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Castles | Castles | 3. B checks | R interposes |
| 2. R to K Kt sq (ch) | K to R sq | 4. B takes R (ch)—Mate. | |

PROBLEM, NO. 171.

By MR. KLING.

White playing first mates in seven moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following is a Game in a Match played lately at Leipsic between Count Vitzthum and Mr. O. Wigand.

| WHITE (Mr. O. W.) | BLACK (Count V.) | WHITE (Mr. O. W.) | BLACK (Count V.) |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Q P two | K B P two | 16. Q R P one (e) | K Kt P one |
| 2. K P two (a) | Q P one | 17. Q B to K Kt 5th | Kt to K B 4th |
| 3. Q Kt to B 3rd (b) | P takes K | 18. K B P two | K B to K Kt 2nd |
| 4. Kt takes P | Q B to K B 4th | 19. Q Kt P one (f) | Castles on K side |
| 5. K B to Q 3rd (c) | Q to her B's sq | 20. Q R to Q sq | Q R to K sq |
| 6. Q Kt to K Kt 3rd | B takes B | 21. Q to K B 3rd | Q to K B 2nd |
| 7. Q takes B | K Kt to B 3rd | 22. Q to K 4th (g) | Kt to K 6th |
| 8. K Kt to K 2nd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 23. Q takes P | K takes Q R |
| 9. Castles | Q R P one | 24. R takes Kt | P takes P |
| 10. Q R P one | K P two | 25. Kt takes P | R to K 5th |
| 11. Q P one (d) | Q Kt to K 2nd | 26. R to K B sq | B to K 4th |
| 12. Q B P two | K R P two | 27. P to K Kt 3rd | Q to K B 4th |
| 13. K R P one | K R P one | 28. Q to K R 6th | R to K 7th |
| 14. Q Kt to K 4th | Kt takes Kt | 29. Q takes K P (ch) | Q takes Q |
| 15. Q takes Kt | Q to her 2nd | 30. Kt takes Q | B to Q 5th (ch) |

Black wins.

(a) This move first occurs in one of the games between Messrs. Staunton and Horwitz. (See "Chess Player's Chronicle," vol. 7, p. 120).

(b) K B to Q 3rd would also be a good move.

(c) Q Kt to K Kt 3rd is, perhaps, stronger play.

(d) We should have preferred—11. K B P two.

(e) Again K B P two appears a better move.

(f) Lost time. He should have taken P with P.

(g) A fatal oversight.

GAME LATELY PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND G. W. MEDLEY, THE FORMER GIVING A PAWN AND TWO MOVES.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

| WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. H.) | WHITE (Mr. M.) | BLACK (Mr. H.) |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. K P two | Q P one | 31. Q to K B 3rd (a) | K to K B 2nd |
| 2. Q P two | K P one | 32. B to Q B 3rd | Q Kt P one |
| 3. K B P two | K Kt P one | 33. R takes R | Kt takes R |
| 4. K B to Q 3rd | K Kt to R 3rd | 34. R takes Kt | R takes R |
| 5. K Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to R 3rd | 35. Q takes R | Q takes Q |
| 6. Q B P two | K B to K 2nd | 36. P takes Q | P takes B |
| 7. Kt to K 2nd | Castles | 37. P takes P | B takes P |
| 8. Castles | Q Kt to B 3rd | 38. K to R 2nd | B to Q Kt 6th |
| 9. Q P one | Q Kt to K 2nd | 39. Kt to K B 4th | Q R P one |
| 10. K R P one | Q B P one | 40. Kt to K 2nd | B takes P |
| 11. Q B to K 3rd | K to R sq | 41. Kt to Q 4th | B to Q B 5th |
| 12. K Kt to Q 4th | Q B P takes P | 42. Kt to Q B 2nd | Q R P one |
| 13. Q B P takes P | P takes P | 43. Kt to Q R 3rd | B to Q 6th |
| 14. P takes P | Q Kt to K B 4th | 44. K to Kt 3rd | K to B 3rd |
| 15. B takes Kt | B takes B | 45. K to B 4th | K R P one |
| 16. Kt to K 2nd | B to Q 2nd | 46. K to K 3rd | B to K B 8th |
| 17. Q to Q 3rd | Q R P one | 47. K to B 4th | Q P one |
| 18. K R to B 3rd | Q R to Q B sq | 48. Kt to Q B 2nd | B to Q 6th |
| 19. Q R to K B sq | Q to K sq | 49. Kt to R 3rd | B to Q R 3rd |
| 20. K B P one | P takes P | 50. Kt to B 2nd | B to B 5th |
| 21. P takes P | R to K Kt sq | 51. Kt to R 3rd | B to Q 6th |
| 22. K to R sq | Q to K R 4th | 52. K to K 3rd | B takes K B P (b) |
| 23. Kt to K 6th | B to K 4th | 53. P takes B | K takes P |
| 24. B to Q 4th | Kt to K B 2nd | 54. K to K B 3rd | K R P one |
| 25. Q R P two | Q Kt P two | 55. Kt to Q B 2nd | K R P one |
| 26. Q Kt to K 4th | R to K 2nd | 56. Kt to Q R 3rd | K to K 4th |
| 27. Kt to K B 6th | K takes Kt | 57. K to Kt 4th | K to K 5th |
| 28. B takes B (ch) | K to Kt sq | 58. K takes P | K to Q 6th |
| 29. R to K Kt 3rd | Q R to Q B 5th | 59. Kt to Q Kt 5th | K to B 5th |
| 30. R to K Kt sq | Kt to K R 3rd | And White resigns. | |

(a) B to Q 4th is apparently a much stronger move, and if we mistake not, would have quite reversed the fortunes of the day.

(b) The latter portion of this game is very entertaining and instructive.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 149.

Is the exact termination of a Game the other day between two distinguished amateurs of the St. George's Chess Club.

WHITE. BLACK.

K at K Kt 3rd K at his R's 2nd
R at Q R 5th R at Q R 7th
Kt at Q B 7th Kt at Q 6th
Ps at K R 3d, K B 3d Ps at R 3d, K R 6th, Q 6th, and Q B 4th
Q 5th, Q B 4th, Q Kt 2nd and 4th,
Kt 4th, and Q R 3d and Q R 5th
Black having now to play, gave mate in three moves.

No. 150.

By MR. CLARE.

WHITE. BLACK.

K at his sq K at his 5th
R at Q B 7th Kts at K 6th and K 8th
Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 6th, Q 6th, and Q B 4th
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 151.—BY PUTTINO.

WHITE. BLACK.

K at his 2nd K at his 5th
Q at her 7th Q at her R 2nd
R at Q R 4th Rs at K B 4th and 5th
Bs at Q Kt 4th and 7th B at K R 5th
White to play and mate in four moves.

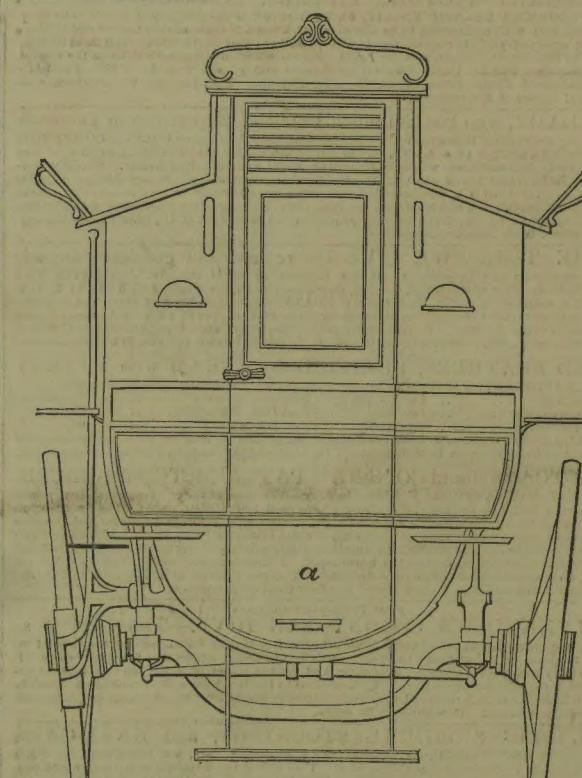
FAMINE RELIEF FUND FOR IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—On Tuesday the committee of the National Club Fund, in Palace-yard, made a report of the manner in which they had distributed the funds which had come to their hands for the relief of extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland. To the following dioceses in Ireland grants have been awarded, viz.:—Armagh, £740; Meath, £1030; Tuam, £1007; Kilmore, £1325; Derry, £893; Clogher, £297; Down, £200; Dublin, £65; Cashel, £1155; Limerick, £742; Killaloe, £510; Ossory, £855; Cork (including special grants), £3715. The grants to Scotland have been £1733. The total sum received by the club was £16,800.

IMPROVED OMNIBUS.

THIS new Omnibus involves two points of importance to the public—improved construction, and consequent reduction of fare.

Several of the new carriages are now building for the Economic Conveyance Company, by Messrs. Adams and Co., at their works, Fairfield, Bow; who have patented this vehicle. Its prominent differences from the omnibuses in general use, are—its easiness of access, that roof of the carriage being raised, so as to admit the free entrance, without stooping, of a tall person; whilst a safe mode of holding on is afforded till the passenger is seated.

The interior of the roof of the carriage is to be appropriated to advertisements, whilst its exterior will form a seat for the outside passengers. Thirteen passengers may be carried within, and about fourteen without. For the interior conveyance, twopence per passenger, and for the outside one penny, for an average distance of a mile, will be charged. It is not, however, intended to convey passengers strictly by the mile, but from one part of the metropolis to another, averaging the distance of a mile; and other Omnibuses will be in attendance to convey the traveller to, or towards his destination.



IMPROVED OMNIBUS.

Instead of the ordinary iron-pointed pole, which protrudes through the panel of another carriage, when any accidental collision takes place, the pole of the newly-invented Omnibus has an elastic buffer at the end, similar to that used in railway carriages; so that a motion forward only, and no damage, is occasioned by any contact. To prevent the delay which usually occurs in pulling up the horses, and stopping the vehicle, when a passenger makes a call to be taken up, a strong break, with a long lever, is under the control of the conductor, which brings up the Carriage instantaneously, and is sufficiently powerful to supersede the necessity of stopping to put on a drag on descending a hill. The ventilation of the new Carriage is arranged above the heads of the passengers, so that they are subject to no draught, and a mode of communication is thereby made as well with the coachman as with the conductor.